The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 199.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Republicans of the Eighteenth Ohio District nominated James Monroe for Congress.

—The Republican Congressional Convention at Tuscola, Ill., nominated J. G. Cannon for re-election.

—Judge William Lawrence was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Eighth Ohio District.

—Harding's brewery near Danville, Ill., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $20,000, insurance $12,000.

—A Milan (Tenn.) dispatch says an incipient negro riot in that county was nipped in the bud on Monday by the arrest of the ringleaders.

—The Democrats of the First Indiana Congressional District nominated Hon. Benoni S. Fuller, of Warrick county, for Congress, on the eighth ballot.

—The Illinois Straight Democratic Convention, which met in Springfield yesterday, organized temporarily by the election of Gen. J. W. Singleton as temporary President, and adjourned till to-day.

—A dispatch says that the four Republican Congressional Conventions held in Michigan nominated Waldson, Willard, Begole and Bradley, in the Second, Third, Sixth, and Eighth District's respectively.

—Denser's large flouring mill at Charleston, Ind., was destroyed by fire last Monday night, together with two barns, four hundred bushels of wheat, seventy-five barrels of flour, and considerable other property.

—The Louisiana Congressional District Conventions have nominated as follows: Second District, E. John Ellis, of New Orleans; Third District, Joseph R. Breaux, of Iberia; Sixth District, J. M. Moore, of St. Landry.

—D. J. Richards, who fought a duel with Dr Gray, in St. James Parish, La., on the 15th, and who was reported as having died in just two minutes after being wounded, still lives and his physicians think he (Richards) will recover.

—The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Rockport & Southwestern Railway Company have elected the following Board of Directors: S. S. L. Hommedin, S. H. Sabin, Jacob Seasongood, Wm. Hannaman, H. Lewis, Francis Smith, F. M. Sabin, John A. Neim, Aquila Jones, M. N. Moore, W. O. Rockwood, H. G. Hannaman and Clement Doane.

—Robert W. Doggett killed Burt Heller, a barkeeper, in Hillsboro, Ohio, yesterday. Heller attacked Jas. W. Doggett, Deputy United States Marshal, in the sreet. Robert, a son of the Deputy Marshal, made efforts unsuccessfully to separate the parties, and at last took Heller's own pistol out of his pocket and shot him in the head. He died four hours later.

—A dispatch from San Diago, Cal., says the Apaches are making more raids into Sonora. Don Frenio Landr sends word to the President of the municipality of Bacatpuser that he was attacked by savages on the 15th ult. As four of his party are not to be found, he supposes that they have been killed. A force of twenty two men was sent to the scene of attack. They found the bodies of three of them. They had fought valiantly until their ammunition gave out, and then broke their guns into pieces.

THE TENTED GROVE.

Castle Shannon Camp Meeting Services To-day—A Lively Day Expected To-morrow.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CASTLE SHANNON, August 25, 1884.

The exercises to-day were of a peculiarly interesting character. A new method of conducting the devotions was adopted by making experience meetings the permanent feature of the day. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance good. A prayer meeting was held in the altar at nine o'clock, which was led by Rev. J. H Hull. At 10:30 Rev. W. R. Cowl, of the Bellevue Methodist church, preached an excellent sermon from Romans viii. 9. At the conclusion of his discourse an experience meeting was held, which was quietly enjoyed by all who were present, the time being fully occupied by those wishing to give expression to their feelings. At two o'clock another altar prayer meeting was held, under the leadership of Rev. J. B. Lucas. A three o'clock Rev. Wm. Bracken, of your city, discoursed from Isa. xxxii. 2, after which anoth ereexperience meeting was held, which was kept up an hour, and was more richly enjoyed than the one in the forenoon. At 6:30 the usual prayer meeting was held, which was conducted by Rev. A. D. Brown. At 7:30 Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President of the Pittsburgh Female College, of your city, delivered a grand sermon from Heb. 2:3. He enlarged upon the *greatness* of the salvation spoken of in the text, and made a deep impression by the poetic force of his logic. He answered clearly all the various arguments presented by those who *neglect* to accept Christ, and showed that there was no possibility of escape by ignoring the plans of salvation.

To morrow will be devoted entirely to the interests of temperance and a large attendance is expected. A number of prominent speakers will be present from the city, and it is thought that many new ideas will be presented upon the woman's movement. The interest is still unabated, and the people are getting down to earnest work. In all the devotional exercises there is a disposition manifested, which takes God at his word, and seems to lay hold of the appointed promises. It is hoped that the first meeting in this place will be productive of much good and that many will look back upon these hours of worship with feelings of rejoicing. SCRIPT

CAMP MEETING TRAINS

Trains will leave Mr. Washington at 7 o'clock P. M., for the Castle Shannon campmeeting, and return at 10 o'clock P. M. This will enable persons who wish to attend the evening services to go to and from without any difficulty. Same train returning leaving Mt. Washington at 10:30 P. M. M. D. HAYS, P.est.

Why Pere Hyacinthe Resigned at Geneva.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The resignation by Pere Hyacinthe of his functions as Cure of Geneva has caused a certain sensation, but has taken no one by surprise. It has put an end to a state of things which, for many months past, was becoming more and more intolerable to M. Loyson.

Invited to Geneva in the name of the Liberal Catholics, and elected to the position of Cure, he constantly declared himself a champion of reform of the Church of Rome, always insisting that he still belonged to that Church, loved it, and by no means wanted to overthrow it. He soon discovered that a considerable section of the Liberal Catholics were (to use his own words) "rather liberal in sentiment nor Catholic in religion," and that their chief object in supporting him was to make use of him as an instrument for the destruction of the Church to which he still professes to be a member. In addition to this cause of his discontent with his position there was another equally strong.

The Constitution of Geneva, more especially as remodeled by the laws passed in April last, gives to the secular power, as represented by the Counsel d'Etat, great power in regard to religious matters, and places the religious bodies on a singularly subservient and dependent position in regard to the State. It may indeed be said that the Minister of Public Instruction for the time being has considerably more power in Geneva in matters religious than the Archbishop of Canterbury has in the affairs of the Church of England, and pretty nearly as much power as the Pope claims over Catholics. More than once Pere Hyacinthe has protested against being submitted to the infallibility of M. Antoine Carteret (the Minister of Public Instruction and a free thinker) and his friends, and declared even a stronger objection to it than to the infallibility of the Pope from which he had fled.

Those two causes combined to render his position as Catholic cure of Geneva intolerable to him; and, as they have been recently aggravated and threaten to become still more so in the future, he has solved the difficulty by resignation. His letter of resignation, addressed to the Counsil d'Etat, is not yet made public; but I am aware that its purport is to the above effect, that he came to Geneva with the object of aiding in the reform of the Catholic Church, not to its overthrow (*bouleversement*), and that among the Liberal Catholics of the canton he found an influential party, which was neither Liberal nor Catholic.

The resignation of Pere Hyacinthe will be a severe blow to the religious movement with which he was identified. In short, there are numerous signs of the dissolution of the sect which he has founded. The chief causes of this are the Pope-like authority claimed and exercised by the "Liberals," or Secularists.

A Song at Heaven's Gate.

We have the sad duty this morning, says the Ellenville, N. Y., *Journal*, of recording the painful and sudden death of Miss Mary Louise Hulbert, at Stone Ridge, on Sunday morning. She was the daughter of Rev. Victor M. Hulbert, pastor of the R. C. Church of that place, and had always taken a great deal of interest in the choir of the church, of which her brother is the leader, giving it the aid of her clear, sweet voice whenever she was at home. On Sunday morning, after the giving out of the first hymn, the choir arose and sung as usual, Miss Hulbert being one of the singers in a duet. At the close of the last lines the notes were very high. She sang them in an unusual clear strong voice, and then sat down, but scarcely touched the seat when she fell towards her brother and threw her arms around his neck. She remained conscious, though blind, for three quarters of an hour, and then became insensible. She was carried to a house across the street and died at ten o'clock. The physicians say her death was caused by the breaking of a blood vessel in the brain, superinduced by the exertion in singing. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, a lady of fine accomplishments and personal attractions of the highest order.

FIRST EDITION.

CHEAP HOMES.

Economy, Comfort and Cleanliness for Our Artisans.

A Practical Scheme to Provide Public Baths, Laundries and Cheery Homes —What the Figures Show—Accommodations for the Poor and Dividends for the Rich.

Not of the rich, whose influence surrounds them with sybarite luxuries, nor the middle class, with ample means to secure the solid comforts of life, is it intended to speak in this article. It is of the poor, and particularly the deserving poor, whose income and expenditure are so nicely balanced in the world's great ledger that the most delicate financiering and rigid economy are daily required, that industry and skill may be endowed with integrity, honor and that independence which the sensitive can feelingly when free from debt.

The Homes of the Poor.

If the city's houses be divided into three classes, into how many classes may the houses of the poor be subdivided? There are the homes of the depraved poor, who have money for whisky, but none for the necessities of life, of the indolent, who would rather want than work, of the aged and incapacitated, of the orphaned and widowed, of the bread winner by mere muscle, of the industrious kept poor by the waste of a large family, and of that numerous and not too well paid class known as artisans. All these are included in that vast aggregate to which society has applied in a comparative sense the word "poor;" and though among them will be found thrights, tastes and feelings as divergent as it possible to our common humanity, yet all are leveled down to one class, and forced into its associations by the exigencies of an impecunious condition. How this major part of our population is housed is no mystery; large houses sub-let into one or two rooms, and occupied by a half dozen or more families; tenement buildings, with their hundreds of living souls; ill built hovels, stuck on dark, narrow alleys, on odd lots, or in undrained swamps; cottages, in decency barely large enough for one family, subject to several. Houses overcrowded with people, blocks overcrowded with houses, and everywhere dirt, and filth, and stench. Nor is such a condition of things to be wondered at in dwellings where the frail stairs, yards, cellars and offices are held in common, and it is no one's business to do the sweeping and scrubbing, to wash down the yard, clear out the choked up sewer, and to remove the garbage and excrescence that will accumulate in and around a crowded and ill regulated house. This is no rash statement; whole villages are to be found, where, even to the casual passer, it is palpable, by the physical malaria which rises in the polluted air, making it obnoxious to the common senses, and which annually, at this season of the year, leaves its appalling record in the mortality of those tender buds of humanity, whose nurture and preservation the Almighty has to a great extent left to our forethought and care. Nor does the evil rest here; just as surely, though perhaps not so plainly seen, there is

A Moral Malaria

which scatters around the seeds of intemperance, ignorance and vice; for as the connection between body and mind becomes better understood, we learn that it would be as unreasonable to look for grapes from thorns as to expect sobriety and energy from men who habitually breathe air which, if they were not acclimatized to it, would at once generate low fever. Acclimatization is not a process which can be undergone without paying the penalty and familiarity with unhealthy surroundings, though it may act as a safeguard against acute disease, tends to produce a depression of system which is hostile alike to bodily and mental activity, and naturally tempts those who suffer from it to seek a momentary stimulus in whisky.

Compelled to live amid such surroundings, there are hundreds and hundreds of worthy mechanics, to any one of whom the quarrels and wranglings of uncongenial neighbors—to which he is an unwilling witness—and their dirt and squalor are an offense which daily vexes his soul. He would like to remove his wife out from among them, and he is troubled that his children are growing up amid their influences. But what is he to do? He cannot afford to see nearly one-third of his income go in one fell swoop for rent, for the cottage he would like to have, and not too large either, rents for twenty to thirty dollars per month, and the earnings of his class, allowing for lost days, do not exceed from $70 to $95. So the inexorable necessities of life come first, and effectually limit the available amount for rent. Ask such a man for his ideas on this subject, and he will tell you that he wants a place his wife can keep clean without being troubled with other people's dirt; where he could have some privacy; where he could feel that

His Home Was His Castle,

and he could spend his evenings without being disturbed by the noises and affairs of others; and he can't afford to pay more than $12 to $15 a month for it, for he would like to be doing a little in the life assurance and saving line. All this is what the working man wants, and this is what our real estate owners have not, and apparently do not intend to provide.

But we shall be told here that an attempt to provide this accommodation will not pay, and that investors have a right to expect a fair percentage on their money. Granted, and we shall now proceed to show how the poor man may have his cheery home, and the rich man his handsome dividend, and in doing this we shall provide for other wants almost as necessary to the health and comfort of our work people as are clean and comfortable homes; for it is in the combination of cheap homes, cheap baths and cheap wash-houses that we shall find all the conditions fulfilled and the outlines of a splendid paying investment demonstrated.

Public Baths.

Public baths, or baths on a large, cheap, and comprehensive scale, have never been adopted in this country, and it is not necessary here to inquire into the cause; but they are in successful existence abroad, and, before going further into the matter, it will be as well to take a glance at, perhaps, the best managed of all, Great Britain. Through the kindness of A. B. Walker, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, we have before us the workings of four bath and two wash house establishments in that town. These baths were founded by the municipal authorities in the interest of health, and no profit is expected from them; nevertheless, there is an annual surplus of income over expenditures, which is used in lowering the charges and increasing the accommodation. The returns for 1872, show that the number of bathers was 429,908. Every necessary kind of bath was provided, at a great variety of prices, and none could be so poor but what could obtain their "swim" for two cents, or a "private warm" for four. Were such establishments among us this warm weather, what an awful plunking down of the Almighty nickel there would be! But, bantering to another time figuring considerably more than half the bathers were admitted at six cents and under. Divided into three classes they stand as follows:

Six cents and under	229,378
From 6 and 12½ cents	151,795
Twenty five cents and above	27,383

Cheap as are these baths, every requisite is provided. The private baths are large, made of marble and slate, the rooms commodious and nicely fitted up, one or more towels are found, according to class, and everything is scrupulously clean, as the writer can testify from the experience of scores of pleasurable dips. So much for the baths.

The Wash Houses.

Everybody knows the terrors of a washing day The foaming tub, the stalwart matron elbow deep in it; the all-pervading perfume of suds and soda; the expectant "wee things," cuffed out of the road; the firing up the privations, sense of dampness; the drying clothes on every colgn of vantage; the cold, or half-cooked dinner; the lost temper; the boilers, the copper, the pans; the final bustle, the arrival of the "guide man," sulky, and no supper ready, and the consequent tippies on the family equanimity, which, when not culminating in a storm, are only soothed by "tired nature's sweet restorer." Had the good this day, the opportunity of availing herself of the accommodation the corporation of Liverpool has provided she would morning, leave her home tidy, and repair to the wash house, where she would probably accomplish in three hours what would otherwise be the work of a day. There she would find large, clean, capacious trungas, an abundant and never failing supply of both hot and cold water, washing machines, wringers, presses, drying rooms heated with hot air, and every other convenience. There her clothes can be cleaned by washing, and not befouled as it is so often the case, where so many dirty articles are passed through the same water until it becomes filthy, and her clothes will last longer, for the rubbing need not be destroyed by excessive rubbing; and it will be a matter of indifference whether it be sunshine or rain. Finally, she can return to her home to find its

Neatness and Order Undisturbed

with a large portion of the day still left, and without the fatigue which would follow her cramped and ill directed efforts at home. And all this the Liverpool matron enjoys for an average payment of ten and a half cents, while the Pittsburgh sister expends nearly three times that amount for fuel alone, besides the excessive labor and inconvenience occasioned by the narrow limits of her tenement rooms.

Although the Liverpool baths and wash-houses were not founded for profit, this allusion to them would be incomplete without reference to their receipts and expenditures, which were as follows for the year under consideration:

Receipts	$38,842 18
Expenditures	30,833 00
Surplus	$8,009 18

With this experience before us, let us see what may be accomplished by the proposed combination.

The Cheap Houses.

Suppose we take a whole city block measuring about 300 feet square, and a dozen such may be found within a mile from the Court-house. Upon every side of this block to be erected buildings having externally the appearance of three-story houses, but in reality being something very different, as the building would contain on each floor rows of suits of rooms; each suite being entirely separate, having its own private entrance, and extending from the front to the rear of the building, the access to them being by means of capacious terraces either in the front or the rear, preferable, perhaps, the latter. Each suite would contain two rooms of fifteen feet square each, a kitchen, a scullery, pantries, accommodation for storing coal and fire wood, a water closet, an independent supply of water, a shute for the disposal of ashes and refuse, and the whole lighted with gas. Here would be accommodations such as the thrifty mechanic would appreciate. Here his privacy could be respected, and cleanliness be made easy. These buildings would take from the block a depth of fifty feet. All the suites would be alike in accommodation, differing in rent according to location; the corners on the ground floor being fitted up as stores. Let us now see what this building would contain and its rent roll. There would be:

4 stores, say at $30 per month				$ 120
66 suites	"	12	"	792
66	"	14	"	924
60	"	15	"	900
Total				$2,736

or an annual revenue of $32,832. After allowing for the erection of these cheap homes, we have left in the center of our city block an area of 200 feet square. On this ample space could be erected the baths and wash houses, allowance having been made for entrances from each side of the block to them.

It will be impossible here to give more than the amount of accommodation, with the cost and probable income, which such baths as could be erected upon this space would afford. First, allowances should be made for the passages and terraces giving entrance to the suites. This is what the working man wants, and this is what our real estate owners have not, and apparently do not intend to provide.

The basement of the bath building would be the swimming baths, which should, properly, be sunk considerable under the street level. There would be room for one large bath 170 feet long by 80 in breadth; two smaller swimming baths of about 80 by 60 feet each, one of which would be for the use of ladies, and accommodation for the boilers for the supply of hot water. On the story above this there would be ample room for 120 private baths, thirty washing compartments for laundry purposes, Turkish and vapor baths, a reading room, a barber's shop, a bar, which should be conducted under regulations, and offices. This building used not reach higher than the second story of the surrounding dwellings, and should be covered with a flat roof. This roof would be surrounded by a neat picket fence, which would enclose an area of over thirty thousand square feet, and which, accessible by capacious steps from the terraces, would be admirably adapted as a playground for children, and, if ornamented with a fountain and horticultural decorations, could be made into a charming place of resort during the summer evenings for the dwellers in our cheap homes.

Such, briefly, are the outlines of the scheme. Let us now examine into the total cost and revenue. Here, with reference to the baths, we can fall back upon our Liverpool statistics. The Cornwall's street baths in that town cost $92,765. In 1872 there were 153,991 bathers, and the expenses were $9,337. The baths we have sketched would in many respects be superior to this Liverpool establishment. But let us suppose the attendance about the same, although considering the difference of climate, we ought fairly expect a patronage four or five times greater here. The following estimate would then, we consider, fall below the actual receipts for one year:

100,000 baths, at 15c	$15,000
50,000 baths, at 25c	12,500
15,000 baths, Turkish, vapor and fancy baths, at 50c	7,500
15,000 users of wash houses, at 20c	3,000
Rent of barber shop	1,500
Rest of bar	1,500
	$41,000

If we call the expense $14,000, being about fifty per cent. more than the corresponding establishment in Liverpool, we shall have a net income from the baths of $27,000, to which add $32,832 from the dwellings, and the gross net revenue is $59,832.

The Cost and Dividend.

The entire cost of this establishment, calculated from careful estimates, would be $830,000. This would be divided as follows:

Land	$100,000
Erection of dwellings	150,000
Erection of baths	110,000
	$360,000

Thus we have shown that the net revenue, after an ample deduction for taxes, would pay a yearly dividend of *fifteen per cent.* on the entire cost, and supposing one-half of this to be raised by mortgage at eight per cent., equalor are an offense which daily vexes his soul. He would like to remove his wife out from among them, and he is troubled that his children are growing up amid their influences. But what is he to do? He cannot afford to see nearly one-third of his income go in one fell swoop for rent, for the cottage he would like to have, and not too large either, rents for twenty to thirty dollars per month, and the earnings of his class, allowing for lost days, do not exceed from $70 to $95. So the inexorable necessities of life come first, and effectually limit the available amount for rent. Ask such a man for his ideas on this subject, and he will tell you that he wants a place his wife can keep clean without being troubled with other people's dirt; where he could have some privacy; where he could feel that

His Home Was His Castle,

and he could spend his evenings without being disturbed by the noises and affairs of others; and he can't afford to pay more than $12 to $15 a month for it, for he would like to be doing a little in the life assurance and saving line. All this is what the working man wants, and this is what our real estate owners have not, and apparently do not intend to provide.

But we shall be told here that an attempt to provide this accommodation will not pay, and that investors have a right to expect a fair percentage on their money. Granted, and we shall now proceed to show how the poor man may have his cheery home, and the rich man his handsome dividend, and in doing this we shall provide for other wants almost as necessary to the health and comfort of our work people as are clean and comfortable homes; for it is in the combination of cheap homes, cheap baths and cheap wash-houses that we shall find all the conditions fulfilled and the outlines of a splendid paying investment demonstrated.

Public Baths.

Public baths, or baths on a large, cheap, and comprehensive scale, have never been adopted in this country, and it is not necessary here to inquire into the cause; but they are in successful existence abroad, and, before going further into the matter, it will be as well to take a glance at, perhaps, the best managed of all, Great Britain. Through the kindness of A. B. Walker, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, we have before us the workings of four bath and two wash house establishments in that town. These baths were founded by the municipal authorities in the interest of health, and no profit is expected from them; nevertheless, there is an annual surplus of income over expenditures, which is used in lowering the charges and increasing the accommodation. The returns for 1872, show that the number of bathers was 429,908. Every necessary kind of bath was provided, at a great variety of prices, and none could be so poor but what could obtain their "swim" for two cents, or a "private warm" for four. Were such establishments among us this warm weather, what an awful plunking down of the Almighty nickel there would be! But, bantering to another time figuring considerably more than half the bathers were admitted at six cents and under. Divided into three classes they stand as follows:

Six cents and under	229,378
From 6 and 12½ cents	151,795
Twenty five cents and above	27,383

Cheap as are these baths, every requisite is provided. The private baths are large, made of marble and slate, the rooms commodious and nicely fitted up, one or more towels are found, according to class, and everything is scrupulously clean, as the writer can testify from the experience of scores of pleasurable dips. So much for the baths.

The Wash Houses.

Everybody knows the terrors of a washing day The foaming tub, the stalwart matron elbow deep in it; the all-pervading perfume of suds and soda; the expectant "wee things," cuffed out of the road; the firing up the privations, sense of dampness; the drying clothes on every colgn of vantage; the cold, or half-cooked dinner; the lost temper; the boilers, the copper, the pans; the final bustle, the arrival of the "guide man," sulky, and no supper ready, and the consequent tippies on the family equanimity, which, when not culminating in a storm, are only soothed by "tired nature's sweet restorer." Had the good this day, the opportunity of availing herself of the accommodation the corporation of Liverpool has provided she would morning, leave her home tidy, and repair to the wash house, where she would probably accomplish in three hours what would otherwise be the work of a day. There she would find large, clean, capacious trungas, an abundant and never failing supply of both hot and cold water, washing machines, wringers, presses, drying rooms heated with hot air, and every other convenience. There her clothes can be cleaned by washing, and not befouled as it is so often the case, where so many dirty articles are passed through the same water until it becomes filthy, and her clothes will last longer, for the rubbing need not be destroyed by excessive rubbing; and it will be a matter of indifference whether it be sunshine or rain. Finally, she can return to her home to find its

Neatness and Order Undisturbed

with a large portion of the day still left, and without the fatigue which would follow her cramped and ill directed efforts at home. And all this the Liverpool matron enjoys for an average payment of ten and a half cents, while the Pittsburgh sister expends nearly three times that amount for fuel alone, besides the excessive labor and inconvenience occasioned by the narrow limits of her tenement rooms.

Although the Liverpool baths and wash-houses were not founded for profit, this allusion to them would be incomplete without reference to their receipts and expenditures, which were as follows for the year under consideration:

Receipts	$38,842 18
Expenditures	30,833 00
Surplus	$8,009 18

With this experience before us, let us see what may be accomplished by the proposed combination.

The Cheap Houses.

Suppose we take a whole city block measuring about 300 feet square, and a dozen such may be found within a mile from the Court-house. Upon every side of this block to be erected buildings having externally the appearance of three-story houses, but in reality being something very different, as the building would contain on each floor rows of suits of rooms; each suite being entirely separate, having its own private entrance, and extending from the front to the rear of the building, the access to them being by means of capacious terraces either in the front or the rear, preferable, perhaps, the latter. Each suite would contain two rooms of fifteen feet square each, a kitchen, a scullery, pantries, accommodation for storing coal and fire wood, a water closet, an independent supply of water, a shute for the disposal of ashes and refuse, and the whole lighted with gas. Here would be accommodations such as the thrifty mechanic would appreciate. Here his privacy could be respected, and cleanliness be made easy. These buildings would take from the block a depth of fifty feet. All the suites would be alike in accommodation, differing in rent according to location; the corners on the ground floor being fitted up as stores. Let us now see what this building would contain and its rent roll. There would be:

4 stores, say at $30 per month				$ 120
66 suites	"	12	"	792
66	"	14	"	924
60	"	15	"	900
Total				$2,736

or an annual revenue of $32,832. After allowing for the erection of these cheap homes, we have left in the center of our city block an area of 200 feet square. On this ample space could be erected the baths and wash houses, allowance having been made for entrances from each side of the block to them.

It will be impossible here to give more than the amount of accommodation, with the cost and probable income, which such baths as could be erected upon this space would afford. First, allowances should be made for the passages and terraces giving entrance to the suites. This is what the working man wants, and this is what our real estate owners have not, and apparently do not intend to provide.

The basement of the bath building would be the swimming baths, which should, properly, be sunk considerable under the street level. There would be room for one large bath 170 feet long by 80 in breadth; two smaller swimming baths of about 80 by 60 feet each, one of which would be for the use of ladies, and accommodation for the boilers for the supply of hot water. On the story above this there would be ample room for 120 private baths, thirty washing compartments for laundry purposes, Turkish and vapor baths, a reading room, a barber's shop, a bar, which should be conducted under regulations, and offices. This building used not reach higher than the second story of the surrounding dwellings, and should be covered with a flat roof. This roof would be surrounded by a neat picket fence, which would enclose an area of over thirty thousand square feet, and which, accessible by capacious steps from the terraces, would be admirably adapted as a playground for children, and, if ornamented with a fountain and horticultural decorations, could be made into a charming place of resort during the summer evenings for the dwellers in our cheap homes.

Such, briefly, are the outlines of the scheme. Let us now examine into the total cost and revenue. Here, with reference to the baths, we can fall back upon our Liverpool statistics. The Cornwall's street baths in that town cost $92,765. In 1872 there were 153,991 bathers, and the expenses were $9,337. The baths we have sketched would in many respects be superior to this Liverpool establishment. But let us suppose the attendance about the same, although considering the difference of climate, we ought fairly expect a patronage four or five times greater here. The following estimate would then, we consider, fall below the actual receipts for one year:

100,000 baths, at 15c	$15,000
50,000 baths, at 25c	12,500
15,000 baths, Turkish, vapor and fancy baths, at 50c	7,500
15,000 users of wash houses, at 20c	3,000
Rent of barber shop	1,500
Rest of bar	1,500
	$41,000

If we call the expense $14,000, being about fifty per cent. more than the corresponding establishment in Liverpool, we shall have a net income from the baths of $27,000, to which add $32,832 from the dwellings, and the gross net revenue is $59,832.

The Cost and Dividend.

The entire cost of this establishment, calculated from careful estimates, would be $830,000. This would be divided as follows:

Land	$100,000
Erection of dwellings	150,000
Erection of baths	110,000
	$360,000

Thus we have shown that the net revenue, after an ample deduction for taxes, would pay a yearly dividend of *fifteen per cent.* on the entire cost, and supposing one-half of this to be raised by mortgage at eight per cent., an *actual dividend of twenty-two per cent. to the owners.*

In an article of this sort it is impossible to enter into details, but the figures here given are the results of careful calculation. So far as the revenue is concerned it is believed to be understated, both as regard to the rental of the suite of rooms and the bath attendance. The dwelling would rent for more than the figure stated, and the attendance at the Noble swimming bath for six months in the year would probably swell into the thousands daily. Men would soon learn to find such a luxury at ten or fifteen cents a far greater invigorator than "their morning bitters," while no one will doubt but that the cheap, clean, warm, private baths during the winter months would be equally well patronized.

By what means this scheme could be consummated it is not the purpose of this article to point out. There are hosts of shrewd business men in this city who could engineer it through if they would. It is a field eminently fitted for co-operation in the form of a joint stock enterprise, in which the working man himself could, to some extent, participate. With the inducements in the way of dividend here shown, there is no doubt it can be done, and this article will have served its purpose if it is the means of awakening public interest in this subject, which by all means should find its expression in the columns of the daily press.

THE BREATH OF SCANDAL.

BEFFER is a dinner of herbs where love is than champagne and green turtle without the pastor.

A HOARY head is a crown of glory, but a small-toom comb goeth through it all the same.

HER WAYS were ways of pleasantness, but when she took off her slippers she got a thorn in her foot.

THE memory of the just is blessed, but a good many would be just as blessed if they had'nt any memory.

HOPE deferred maketh the heart sick, and a statement long kept back settles the impatient soul in the ragged edge of anxiety.

Who paid the fare of the Woodhulls to Europe? Was it Frank Moulton? And if not, was Frank pre sed for funds for Tilton?

WHOSO diggeth a pit shall fall therein, and, though tweasty lawyers haul you out, still shall your flesh be bruised and your bones broken.

A GENTLEMAN brought home two beautiful little "pasion birds" last evening, and his wife promptly christened one of them "Henry" and the other "Bessie."

MOULTON says he was a mutual friend; yet he acted as Tilton's attorney against Bowen, and filed Bowen's bill to the extent of $7,000 for the benefit of Theodore.

MR. BEECHER really must not pause to deny any of the stories about him not directly connected with the business in hand, for every such denial gives birth to a score of new and exceedingly injurious tales.

MOULTON says he told Mr. Beecher that he (Moulton) was "no Christian," but that he would "show him how well a heathen could serve him." As a heathen Moulton really seems to have been a success.

IF you still believe in that woman you cannot help me. If you think of her as I do, you can, perhaps, though I do not need much help. I tread the falsehoods into the dirt from wheece they spring, and go on my way rejoicing. Hypocrisy are thus far heroic, and would give their lives for me. Their love and confidence would make me willing to bear far more than I have. Meanline the Lord has a pavillion in which he hides me until the storm is overpast. I abide in peace, committing myself to Him who gave Himself for me. I trust you give neither countenance nor credence to the abominable coinage that has been put afloat. The specks of truth in more sparigles upon a ground of falsehood. The truth itself is made to lie.—*Beecher's reply to Mrs Hooker.*

The Petroleum Outlook.

Every where throughout the Oil Regions are complaints heard of the stringency of money and extraordinary depression of business. Seventy five cent crude is telling with fearful effect upon the interests of this country, and the outlook is certainly very unpromising. Yet reckless operators persist in coding the market with a supply of petroleum greatly exceeding the world's requirements, and from the lower districts come reports of new wells starting and rigs multiplying with a rapidity hardly heard of since the publication of the existing condition of affairs. When is this insanity to stop, or must the entire oil interest go to the devil through the continuance of a ruinous policy? In vain are twenty thousand barrels a day shipped from the Butler region, and no advantage is derived from an unprecedented consumption of our great staple, so long as the plainest principles of commercial policy and common sense are persistently violated and several thousand barrels of oil produced daily in excess of the demand. Is there no remedy for this abnormal condition of things, and how long present unsatisfactory state? It is for producers to regulate the oil business as speedily to ensure a return of the old time prosperity to every portion of the oleaginous world.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Fastidious Folks.

A curious circumstance occurred the other day which shows how fastidious city thieves are getting to be. A girl taken without reference into a family, and trusted to a singular degree considering how short a time she had been in their employ (two days), disappeared with four or five hundred dollars' worth of clothing and jewelry. With the good taste and good judgment which thieves always display—she selected the real, and left the imitation ornaments in every instance, but that of two plus, which she evidently believed to be diamonds, but which were in reality only "Paris" glass. Finding this out, she returned them to the young lady whose property they were, with an impertinent note, in which she coolly informed her that she had no use for "imitation" diamonds. This writing afforded no clue to her whereabouts, and she is still at large with jewelry and clothing enough for a handsome bridal outfit.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Spanish Refugees Ordered to Leave Portugal.

Germany will not Interfere in the Internal Affairs of Spain.

SPAIN.

Conscription.

MADRID, August 25.—The conscription is being enforced throughout the country without opposition.

Republican Troops Captured.

PARIS, August 25.—Carlist advices state that two hundred Republican volunteers, who were marching to the relief of Puycerda, were captured by the Royalists.

Germany Will not Interfere in Internal Affairs.

LONDON, August 25.—The German Government has formally notified the powers that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of Spain.

Why Russia Will not Recognize the Republic.

PETERSBURG, August 25.—*Le Nord* says it would be a bad precedent for Russia to recognize a Government founded on one *coup d' etat* and wholly without legal sanction. When Marshal Serrano's Government completely fulfills the conditions of an established power, Russia will hasten to recognize it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Wheat Crop.

LONDON, August 25.—The Mark Lane *Express* says: The result of the wheat crop is now safe. Another week of fine weather, and the fields will be clear. The damp state of some samples shows that we had a narrow escape. Prices are now receding, in consequence of a belief that the crop is fully up to the average. Prices are very low in France, and English wheat is still being re-shipped from there.

FRANCE.

No More Arms for Carlists.

PARIS, August 25.—The Prefects of the Departments in the South of France received special instructions from the Minister of the Interior to use every effort to prevent the sale of arms to the Carlists.

PORTUGAL.

Spanish Refugees Ordered to Leave the Country.

LISBON, August 25.—The Government has issued an order directing the Spanish Federalist refugees in this country to depart at once.

GERMANY.

Davis Interviews Bismarck.

BERLIN, August 25.—Bancroft Davis has had a long interview with Prince Bismarck.

BY MAIL.

Rome.

Talk of the intended visit of the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph to Victor Emmanuel is revived, and there seems considerable probability that some time before the end of the year the long-meditated project will be carried out. There can be no doubt that it is the wish of the German Emperor and people, by such a crowning act of national courtesy, to add the last moral sanction and proof of the unity of sentiment and purpose of the two States in their efforts for a common object—the consolidation of the national integrity and resistance to ultramontane reaction. For Francis Joseph the unity of the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom is an object of not less vital interest than for the others, and although the party in Austria does not dare to proceed to such audacious extremes, it is not less hostile than in Germany or Italy, to the reform of ecclesiastical abuses now in progress in the administration of these States. Italy now looks towards Austria with no feeling of suspicion and anxiety, for the policy of non-intervention, established after the events of the war, is accepted as a permanent position in the relation between the two nations. But such is not yet the happy feeling of confidence towards the French Government, especially in Austria, no clearly defined prospect for the future, and no principle of action upon which either Italy or Germany can rely.

Our friends of the clerical party are still looking forward with as much confidence as ever to the time when Henry V. will take the place of Louis Napoleon in doing constable's duty at the door of the Vatican. We are constantly reminded by the priests that the time is coming when the Pope will be restored to his office of chief magistrate of Rome. Just how it is to be brought about, they are not prepared yet to tell us; but that, at least, they know—that France, the first born, or "eldest son," of the Church, is to be the agent for restoring its shattered fortunes. Nearly all their hopes are fixed on a war between Catholic France and Evangelical Germany, in which the eagles of the Franks are to tear from the standards of the Teutons the honors borne off in the victorious campaigns of four years ago. In the tremendous jar caused by such concussions, the card house of the unity of Italy, with Rome as capital, is to topple down. Poor Spain—which, under Don Carlos, is aspiring to take the lead of the "Latin race!" It is to have a part in the fray, but probably only that of the political brigand in the dramatic role.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 25, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind	Weather.
7 A. M	30.08	60	76	E	Fair
2 P. M	30.05	73	46	NE	Fair
9 P. M.	30.10	67	63	NE	Fair

Mean Barometer, 30.08.
Mean Thermometer, 66.
Highest Thermometer, 75.
Lowest Thermometer, 58.

GEO. H. ROHR,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A., Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 26, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

Over New England and the Middle States, high barometer, this unsettled by rising temperature; winds mostly from the northeast to southeast, and clear or partly cloudy weather will prevail.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, August 25, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 75;

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109⅛.

THE West Chester Republicans have renominated Washington Townsend for Congress.

THE New York *Tribune* insinuates that Senator Fenton is trying to reach the Governorship of New York by way of the underground railroad. That is, A. B. Cornell is to be put up and elected Governor, and Senator Fenton made Lieutenant Governor, then Cornell is to be elected Senator, and Fenton will, of course step into the Gubernatatorial shoes. All of which is very like Fenton.

THE attempt to create a war of races out of the several casualties which have occurred between whites and blacks in the South is simply absurd. In one instance where a white man shot a colored child, there would have been no trouble whatever, had the white man been safely kept in jail, and given a prompt trial. In the most recent instance, where the colored man insulted a lady and shot her husband, his crime was as warmly denounced by the blacks as by the whites. How all this indicates a war of races it is hard to see.

THERE seems good reason for believing that the Indians are arranging for a simultaneous war movement, being encouraged, apparently, by the weakness of our frontier military force. They have been restive during the entire summer, and the fact that the winter is so near at hand is an element of hope that hostilities may be deferred, at least until next spring. Should war be precipitated, it will greatly weaken the peace policy, beneficial as it has, in many respects, been. But if the Indians choose to cast aside the benefits they have had, theirs will be the reward.

As the Democrats will of course elect their candidates for Supreme Judge, we endeavored yesterday to obtain some inkling into which way the wind was blowing in that quarter, and are disposed to think the indications favor Judge Trunkey, of Venango. The case has several candidates, for which their friends are working, but the better opinion seems to be that Trunkey, being out of the rivalry of the eastern men, will most likely gain from ballot to ballot. He is said to be a sound lawyer, and would add much to the reputation of the ticket in the western part of the State.

SECRETARY BRISTOW is doing his part toward saving Congress from the seeming necessity of making unnecessary and extravagant appropriations at its next session, by having the estimates made up at once and put in condition for the Committee on Appropriations to consider. Hitherto, owing to the limited time for preparing and scrutinizing the appropriation bills allowed by the short session, many vicious items were forced in, and thus the Treasury was practically robbed. If this is done during the next session of Congress, Secretary Bristow is determined it shall not be his fault.

THE Coroner's jury that investigated the railroad disaster on the Kensington branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad have returned a verdict, fixing the responsibility on the switchm an, conductor of the freight train, and railroad company. If they had gone a little further and included the Legislature that chartered the railroad company, they would have had a complete, though scarcely more diffusive finding than they rendered. Such findings actually defeat the ends of justice. All the parties referred to can hardly be equally responsible for a given result, and to attempt to measure the exact portion that belongs to each is a thankless and hopeless task.

WE have requests addressed us for particular data touching the rain fall that produced the late flood, in Allegheny. What is desired is the exact amount of rain that fell, in any given time during that day or night, at any point within ten miles of Pittsburgh. The answers should be specific, giving locality, inches of rain fall, and time in which it fell. We have the data from two points within this city, for that day, which gives five and one-half inches full, in one case, and six inches light in another. If we may have a general response to this request, Professor Langley, of the Observatory, will prepare an article on the subject, that will be of great value to the public. Please address answers to this office.

THE shooting of a policeman by a prisoner, arrested for disorderly conduct on Wylie avenue, marks the culmination of a series of violences in that part of the city. It is time for us to know whether there is not an effectual remedy for the incipient stages of disorderliness, which, when continued, surely lead to capital crimes. We are persuaded that there is not enough vigor displayed in dealing with those who violate, in comparatively trivial ways, the law. For example, property has been viciously damaged along Centre avenue, for a time past, and yet the guilty parties have escaped unharmed. Out of this spirit of lawlessness, engendered by the impunity with which small offenses are perpetrated, comes a readiness, at last, to commit grave crimes. Thus the shouting, noisy, half drunken man who were arrested were ready for desperate deeds, and the life of a policeman is the penalty paid for the growth of lawlessness thus permitted. A firm and regular hand is needed in governing this city, and it should be made perfectly clean, that all who violate municipal law will receive prompt punishment. Only thus, will this reign of crime be stopped.

A NEW phase of railroad competition has developed by the near completion of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago rail road to Chicago. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has, for years past, been engaged in opening up this line of road, in order that it may compete for the grain trade of the West, and make Baltimore a shipping point for grain *en route* to Europe. It claims to be 192 miles nearer Chicago than the average distance from New York, which makes Philadelphia, by way of the Pennsylvania railroad, the nearest point. As compared with New York by the Pennsylvania railroad, it is 84 miles nearer from Chicago to Baltimore. Hence the competition will naturally be between these two roads. We do not know precisely how much the Pennsylvania road can save, in distance, if any, by using the Bennett Branch road for transporting grain East, but it will save in gradients, and, consequently in motive power. If the saving in this direction is all we think it to be, it puts the two roads on a par, as regards reaching their Eastern terminal points, from Chicago. Thus, as regards the grain trade, and particularly freightages between Pittsburgh and Chicago, there is now the new element of competition, and it should be of advantage to the farmers and Pittsburgh.

IN ADDITION to Moulton and Tilton is a third party who comes out of the Brooklyn scandal with a badly scarred reputation. We allude to Bowen, who very evidently has been playing a double part, that of friend and traducer to both Beecher and Tilton. In this relation he will be compelled to stand, unless he shall choose to explain, if explain he can, the charges brought against him. While it is true that Moulton is not the very best authority on which to rest a charge against any person, it is also true that there are circumstances which serve to strengthen what Moulton affirms of Bowen. As nearly as the intimations may be formulated into a statement, it is as follows: Bowen, by playing on the confidence of Tilton, drew from him his suspicions and jealousies, and, generally, gathered up all he could of evil against Beecher, and used this to compel Beecher to continue to give the influence of his name to the *Independent*. Once he had secured this point, and learned, along with it, that Tilton was a source of weakness, rather than of strength, he discharged him. Then he entered into the tripartite arrangement, but concealed from Beecher the real grievance against him, and continued to circulate his evil stories. This is Moulton's statement, in brief. If true, it stamps Bowen as the man largely responsible for the original misunderstanding, out of which so much evil and scandal has grown.

THE most that can be said of the preliminary operations of the Democratic leaders is, that they have not been trusting the rank and file to any large extent, with their plans, and, indeed, did not fully determine what to do till late last night. They meet to-day at Library Hall, and we fancy there will be a tolerably interesting display of independence among the delegates, although the leaders are striving to regulate the things so that they may control the Convention. The candidates are numerous, and aside from the Judgeship, we are not particular as to who they are. As the Judge will be elected, in any event, we do hope, for the credit of the bench, that he may be an honorable and worthy man. But after this, they may nominate as they desire, so far as we are concerned, —as one candidate is about the same as another, when we consider that they will be defeated in any event. As a rule, however, we prefer that the opposition put up their best men, as, even if not elected, the better the candidates, the more elevated and honorable the canvass is likely to be. We long for the time when parties may conduct their discussions in a spirit of candor and fairness, and as a rule, we attempt to do this, but frequently the course of Democratic journals is such that we cannot follow out our kindly purposes, but are compelled to deal strong and rugged blows. Hence if the Convention to-day choose to deal candidly and fairly by the Republican party in its platform, and by the people in making its nominations, we will try and deal as kindly as may be by it. But we expect to help defeat the candidates, all the same,—except the Judge.

SPAIN'S TREACHERY.

It has been known, from the time of the settlement of the "Virginius" affair, that the Spanish Government was extremely dissatisfied that it should be compelled to give up the prisoners captured, in place of promptly executing them. Burriel was a man after the Spanish heart,—fiercely energetic in giving effect to a brutal purpose. The delivery of the "Virginius" cost Castellar the Presidency and gave Serrano power. Very naturally, the new Government did not desire to be controlled by the arrangements of its predecessor, and so, Burriel, in place of being punished for his brutal course, was rewarded with honors and emoluments. This in itself was a violation of the protocol that was signed, but it did not represent the limit of Spanish unfaithfulness. A demand is now understood to have been made upon our Government for indemnity for alleged wrongs inflicted by the "Virginius," and other fillibustering vessels and men on the Cuban coast. On the other hand, our Government is urging that the terms of the protocol be faithfully carried out.

It is not particularly necessary, at this time, to raise the question whether, in the absence of a protocol, which may be called a preliminary agreement, or basis of a more complete agreement, Spain could, under the laws of nations, legally make the demand she does. The fact that she entered into a preliminary treaty or agreement, binds her to all the conditions contained in it. And these recognized, in the first place, the wrong done in the hasty shooting of a number of the "Virginius" prisoners, and required the trial and punishment of those responsible for that act of wrong. If the protocol contains a recognition of the right of Spain to make a demand on this Government for indemnity, it is subject to the other clause, that Spain shall try and punish its officers, for their hasty course in shooting the condemned prisoners. The whole affair looks as if Spain was trifling over this matter, so far as this Government is concerned. Of course, Serrano is acting with a view to home popularity. But if we refused to consider the personal welfare of Castellar, a true friend to liberty, when considering the original wrong, there should be no softness manifested toward Serrano, a monarchist, in dealing with the latest phase of the affair. Secretary Fish should press with energy our demand against Spain.

CUSTER'S REPORT.

The opening up of the Black Hills, by the expedition of Custer, is an event of more importance than may at first sight appear. Whatever there may be of gold, there is little doubt that rich and fertile lands are there, available for wheat and other products, and thus there is wealth in the ordinary pursuits of agriculture. Without doubt, many of the peculiarities of the soil to be found along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, so far as built, exist among the Black Hills. Persons have comparatively little knowledge of the rapidity with which wealth may be accumulated by the cultivation of wheat, at the favorable points in the region of Minnesota and Dakota. What is termed "capital farming,"—that is the cultivation of large tracts of land by capitalists, who employ resident agents to look after the details of labor, has been already somewhat extensively practiced, and with great success. The average cost of ploughing, seeding, reaping and marketing wheat is from nine to ten dollars an acre, and the lowest average yield has been twenty bushels to the acre. This has, thus far commanded, as a rule, one dollar a bushel,—thus netting ten to eleven dollars profit to the acre. When the cost of land is considered, this is an enormous profit on the capital invested.

This personal phase of the subject, however, is of far less interest than its broad and public relation. It is a well recognized fact that the yearly products of the soil add, in a certain ratio, to the aggregate wealth of the country. The wheat product of the country contributes more sensibly to this result than almost any other, because of its availability as an article of export. Already, along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, 500,000 bushels of surplus wheat have been raised this year, with a clear prospect of doubling the quantity next year. But, if the Custer report shall send to that region a vast population of hardy men, it is very probable that it will lead to the settlement and cultivation of large tracts of land that now lie waste, but which would yield bountifully wheat and other grains. If such shall prove to be the case the Northwest, within a very few years, will add many millions yearly to the national wealth, and to our volume of exports.

Another benefit that will accrue will be the hastening of the solution of the Indian problem. It is impossible that any portion of this country should much longer remain a *terra incognito*. The claim of the Indians to vast tracts of land, will be disputed. If the gold discoveries in the Black Hills shall be as represented, a railroad will not only penetrate that region, but will also be extended to the Pacific coast. This done, and the entire Northwest will be opened to settlement, and the Indians must either go northward still further, be confined to reservations, or be citizenized. There is no other alternative. Thus Custer has broken the charmed spell that hung over those mysterious hills, and has revealed their wealth. Along with this comes the preparation for a wild rush to the gold region. Once penetrated by the miners, and California history will repeat itself, and Dakota and Montana will be made attractive and inviting to settlers.

PERSONAL.

MISS KELLOGG is said to be one of the most correctly dressed young ladies in America.

SENOR CASTELAR recently spent four days in Geneva, and left that place for the baths of Taraap in the Grisons.

THE Prince de Joinville and other members of the Orleans family have made Treport their seaside place of residence this year.

THE King of Denmark has returned to Copenhagen from a visit to Iceland. He was accompanied from England by his daughter, the Princess of Wales.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON is not going to leave us after all, and it is well. Sir Edward has gained golden opinions in Washington. He is the most modest, gentlemanlike, and able representative that England has ever had in the United States.

THE most shining man in the United States at present is Jewell. He is a perfect solitaire diamond. Delegations are clustering around him like sapphires, waiting, doubtless, for the paring which shall follow his sitting in the United States Postoffice.

THE "flitch of bacon" which is annually given at Dunmow, England, to a married couple who can swear that they have had no quarrel for a year and a day, was recently awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Clegg. The lucky individual is a clerk in the office of a wine company in London.

IN Germany Madame Vestvali paid $10 for boquets, which were made to do duty on two separate nights. The first night the professional boquet holder threw the dainty flowers. After the performance he picked up the scraps, placed them in water, and had them ready for another throw.

COLONEL MOSBY "resents with scorn" imputations cast upon his character for personal courage by reason of his failure to meet Payne. He is anxious to fight with pistols, "advancing with each fire." It is not stated how many pistols he wishes to unload in this way, nor at what distance from his adversary he proposes to commence firing.

IT seems that we have a popular Consul at Dublin. Mr. King, from Pittsburgh fills the position, and his uniform courtesy to Americans abroad has gained him many encomiums. Recently in a conversation with Mrs. James L. Owen, of Will county, Ill., who during her travels in Europe, had occasion to call upon Mr. King, we learned further of his kindness. But Mrs. Owen had this advice to offer our Government: Our Dublin Consul now has an office in the dingy fourth story of a building, when he ought to be afforded accommodations lower down. In order to save ladies especially, the tiresome climb up four flights of stairs, he frequently calls and delivers their letters and transacts other business with them in person at their hotels.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THREE hundred Menonnites reached New York last Sunday, and left on Monday for the West.

THE Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twelfth Illinois District nominated Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Springfield.

THE elevator at Buffalo, owned by the C. M. Reed estate of Erie, Pa., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $150,000. Insurance small.

THERE are for sale by the Government five little single turret monitors. As every one is the better of a silent monitor, the opportunity should not be lost.

A CONFIDENTIAL clerk of Cartus, Macy & Co., of New York, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $35,000 from the firm. He was locked up in default of $2 000 bail.

L. J. NONCE, an old citizen of Tennessee, made two ineffectual attempts at suicide at Raleigh yesterday morning by shooting and drowning. Bad health was the cause.

AN Illinois farmer went to a Chicago asylum and adopted an orphan to pull weeds. In a few weeks he was glad to give the boy thirty cents and bid him a God speed back to the city.

A NEW YORK policeman, who was lately bitten by a mad dog, and afterwards showed such strong symptoms of hydrophobia as to require a straight jacket, has entirely recovered and returned to duty.

INSTEAD of going to the hydrant, the Louisville cockroach mounts the cooler and drinks ice water. His boundless impudence is only mitigated by frank admission that his ancestors came from Chicago.

A SUMMER boarder at Falmouth lost no time in seeing the porter on learning that his wife had set out his boots for the bootblack. He had slipped his fat pocket book into one of them for greater safety.

IF the Plymouth scandal die out it will be no fault of Mr. Tilton's. Besides recovering damages from Mr. Beecher for crim. con., he is going to sue the newspapers for libel. There may be money in this thing yet.

THE Secretary of the Emigration Board of New York estimates that for the present year the immigration will be about 155,000, so that the comparison stands about as follows: For 1873, 268,818; for 1874, 155,000; decrease, 133,818.

THE steamer Japan, from China and Japan, has arrived at San Francisco with 624 passengers, twenty-five cabin; 2,123 tons of merchandise, of which 1,886 tons go to New York via Panama, 384 tons for San Francisco, and three tons for Central and South America.

ON Monday night a fire broke out in Chambers Brothers' lumber yard and saw mill, in Muscatine, Iowa, which, together with a large amount of lumber, Baker & Co.'s boiler works and the adjoining warehouse, were completely destroyed. The loss is $75,000; covered by insurance.

THE Boston *Post* gives a pleasing account of the free trade in frogs now going on in Paris. The hind legs of the beauties are to be seen hanging in the market place in hundreds, spiced, hot, and hissing like snakes. They are said to have numerous admirers, but there is no accounting for tastes.

THE most charming spectacle of modern times was the aged but gushing Susan seated in the lap of the youthful Theodore. We don't suppose that Susan has often trod the primrose path of dalliance during the last seventy or eighty years of her life, and we shall long weep to think that Beside dropped in just when she did.

ON Monday afternoon, as a steam tug was proceeding down East river, having in tow five coal barges, three young men, between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, who were rowing, attempted to attach their boat to the stern of one of the barges. Their boat was capsized and all were drowned. None of the bodies were recovered.

THE Cincinnati officials were formally received at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, yesterday, by President Downing, of the Select Council. They were driven through the park and visited the Zoological Garden and Centennial buildings, dining at Strawberry Mansion. To-day they intend visiting Atlantic City. To-morrow they will depart for New York and Boston.

THE Peruvian Republic seems to have entered upon the path of progress. Under the administration of President Padro many reforms have been accomplished, and the measures for decentralization and the promotion of immigration, upon which the Government is now actively engaged, are received with much delight by the people. The Republic celebrated the anniversary of its independence by a series of fetes, lasting from July 28 to August 2, and a fine monument commemorating the victory over the Spaniards in 1869 has been unveiled in the Capitol at Lima.

WORD comes from Rome that Martin Milmore, the Boston sculptor, has completed the soldier, the sailor, the "America," and the "History," which are to enter into the composition of the war memorial to be erected on the Boston Common, and that he is now engaged upon the last of the conspicuous figures, "Commerce," and the bas-reliefs representing the departure for the war and the return—the merchant leaving his counting-room, the mechanic his shop, and the farmer his plough. James Russell Lowell says that the work of Mr. Milmore is meritorious, and also highly praises a bust of Emerson which he has executed.

MRS. MARGARET DICKET, who recently died at Londonderry, N. H., in her ninety-fourth year, was the oldest resident of that place. She was one of the 80 grandchildren of John Woodburn, one of the original Scotch-Irish settlers from Londonderry. Her whole life had been spent in her native town, and her death occurred in the same house to which she was taken as a bride in the Spring of 1805. She had outlived all her children except two, with one of whom she had resided since her husband's death. One of Mrs. Dickey's sisters was the mother of the late Horace Greeley. Two sisters and one brother of her late husband, Mrs. Martha Boyd, Mrs. Mary Ela, and Capt. Joseph Dickey, respectively 94, 92 and 90 years of age, were present at her funeral, all of them in vigorous health for their advanced years.

THIS is from the French correspondent of the *Arcadian* concerning the Brooklyn *affaire*. Pulcinello says: The Beecher-Tilton scandal is enchanting, interesting, and delighting Europe. The *Journal de Marseilles* calls it "l'Affaire Beecher, Stilton et Victoria Vodhull." Beecher, Stilton et Victoria Vodhull are described as clergymen of the Anglican denomination, and a wonderful account is given of their adventures. It would seem that these three persons have somehow or other been led astray by Madame Breeches-tow, who is stated on good authority to be "the mother of Uncle Tom." This remarkable connection of course explains everything.

UNDER several of the Treasury administrations prior to that of the present Secretary (Bristow) that Department seemed to have had a fatal facility for the employment of unscrupulous and dangerous men in its "special service." To the names of "Sanborn" and "Janye," which have become notorious wherever an American paper is read, we have now to add those of Whitely and Nettleship, who were recently among the chiefs of the Treasury "Detective" Service. The latter are so far compromised by the "safe burglary" in Washington, got up for the purpose of damaging the character of a citizen of that town, that the dismissal of both is said to have been determined upon. What a precious set of scamps the merchants of the United States who have had business with the Treasury Department have been at the mercy of for several years past!

THE new crop of Carolina rice is now coming to market, the crop being about two weeks earlier than last year. The quality is described as good, the grain being quite pearly and transparent. This season has been an unusually fine one on the rice plantations of the South, and a large yield is expected. The rice of Louisiana is beginning to enter quite extensively into the American crop, the planters of that State for two or three summers having made large extensions of the surface cultivated in rice, and having been encouraged by their success to contemplate larger future operations. The Louisiana rice of today is much improved when compared with the growth there of former years, and the constantly increasing yield will, in the course of time, make rice rival sugar as a staple Louisiana crop. This grain is an article of such general consumption that an increased supply of a really good character will always be welcome.

EUROPEAN tourists are now beginning to turn their steps homeward. The returning steamers will be crowded during the next two months with sated pleasure-seekers. They will have wonderful stories to tell; their trunks will be filled with countless gim cracks from various parts of Europe; yards of silk will be carefully sandwiched between old dresses and scientifically arranged shawls. Custom house officers are only human, and when they see a pretty face, looking anxiously over a hidden sin, or a ten dollar greenback smiling pleasantly at them from the top of a prayer book, they become suddenly seized with official ophthalmia, and look the other way. European travel is the fashion, and will be the fashion for many years to come. Like many other fashions, however, it will die out. Familiarity will breed contempt, and fashionable sight-seeing will come the other way. Great curiosity is manifested to see how the exodus among the steerage passengers may turn out—whether they will return to the new land or find inducements sufficient to cause them to remain in the old.

WIT AND HUMOR.

ST. LOUIS has a Mr. Vest, but London, England, has a Miss Whichcote.

AT a recent aristocratic wedding in England, Rev. S. Flood Jones assisted, and the organ "pealed forth."

WHO is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharaoh made a ruler of him.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE ruthless dog catchers of New Yosk are accused of "taking dogs from the laps of aged women and rheumatic men and bearing them off in triumph to the pond."

AH, if the thoughtless Bessie had not frightened the loving Susan from Theodore's lap, what a striking illustration there would have been of winter lingering in the lap of spring.

A YOUNG lady came to the city the other day to have her picture taken. When the artist showed her the "proof," and asked her how she liked it, she placidly remarked that he "put too darn much mouth on it to suit her."

MAUD—"O, Uncle George, I can see at least three gray hairs on your head?" Uncle George (with sentiment)—"Ah, my dear, all my hair will be gray soon." Ethel —"Never mind dear Uncle George, there's so very little of it that it won't matter much."

THESE lines are by a Saginaw (Mich.) poet, and were composed while the writer was floating down Flint river in a dugout:

Won'st the red Injun here took their delights,
Fish'n, fit and hied.
Now most of the inhabitants are whites,
With nary red.

IT is believed that Caleb Cushing's desire to resign is occasioned by the leniency shown to dog owners in the barbarous Spanish capital. He is worried all day by Spanish talk, and at night he gets Spanish with the bark on.

PLYMOUTH LOGIC.—
Susan B.
Anthony, the
Went and sat on Theodore's knee.
Thus you see
H. W. B.
Never said nothin' to 'Lizabeth T.

"WELL," I declare, said young Smithkins, of London, as he gazed upon Niagara for the first time. "Yeth, it's awful," murmured Sprigs, his traveling companion; but don't you know, Smithkins, I think they ought to utilize all this wet by building a mill, or something of that sort, you know."

Why a Flag was not Saved.

An incident of the closing days of the war of the rebellion is thus told by the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun:* "Not long ago we read of an officer of the Third Georgia Regiment, at the reunion of Wright's Brigade at Union Point, presenting to the meeting the bullet and shell-riddled battle-flag of the regiment, which at the surrender of Lee he tore from the staff and concealed under his shirt. A brave soldier of Columbus, who entered the Georgia Grays, of this place, when not fifteen years of age, and fought in the Western Army for four long years, without a furlough, attempted the same thing at Johnston's surrender. We allude to Mr. Andrew J. Boland, as true and gallant a soldier as ever braved the terrors of battle. When Gen. Johnston took command of Hood's army, after the disastrous retreat from Tennessee, he commenced its reorganization, and our friend Andrew found himself Color Sergeant of the Second Georgia Battalion of Sharp-shooters, commanded by Lieut. Col. Whitely, the Radical Congressman, who has swallowed the Civil Rights bill and openly advocated it. In passing through Augusta the ladies presented this battalion a beautiful flag, and at the surrender Sergt. Boland determined to save it. It fell to his lot to give up five battle flags. He surrendered only four, keeping this flag to the last. Happening to have a ragged valise he put the flag in it, together with a new suit of gray, and deposited them in the Colonel's wagon, which an orderly was guarding. Result was, when that night at Salisbury, N. C., he went to don his new suit, he found the flag, clothes, and all gone—stolen by a grayback.

Stranded Humanity.

A Saratoga correspondent writes: The old beaux at Saratoga are very numerous at present. They come here and dangle parasols and fans in return for invitations to parties and Germans during the winter. This is easier than now and then, which gets to be a terrible bore with the old beaux, who like their cigar and newspaper and home comforts of an evening, and are not to be coaxed out unless there is a swell affair with a wine supper to repay them. So here dangling fans and doing penance, and next winter they will be invited again because they were "so attentive at Saratoga." The old beaux are growing a bit heavy in figure, and show a few crow's feet, but on the whole get themselves up well, and as they are acknowledged "society men," the young ladies are satisfied to have them at their heels. The old girls who are hawked about from one watering place to another are also well represented this season. These "young" ladies have been in society some time, and are expert in casting die-away glances, hanging their hands fin-fashion, and in all the gushing tricks of maidenhood. They are striving to make the most of themselves with a deadly effort, and are really very stylish in their fine toilets, with scolloped foreheads, hair parted on one side, and bonnets pinned on captivatingly. This old stock have been waiting in the market for rich husbands, and could now be bought cheap.

THE OLD BARN'S TENANTRY.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

The rooster stalks on the manger's ledge,
He has a tail like a scimeta's edge,
A marshal's plume on his afghan neck,
An admiral's stride on his quarter deck,
He rules the roost and he walks the day
With a dreadful cold and a Turkish way.
Two broadsides fires with his rapid wings
This sultan pride, of a line of kings—
One guttural laugh, four blasts of horn,
Five rusty syllables rouse the mourn!
The Saxon lambs in their woolen tabs
Are playing school with the a, b, abs;
A, e! I, o! All the cattle spell
Till they make the blatant vowels tell,
And a half laugh whinny fills the stalls
When down in the rack the clover falls.
A dove is waltzing around his mate
Two chevrons black on his wings of slate,
And showing off with a wooing note
The satin shine of his golden throat—
It is Ovid's "Art of Love" retold
In a binding fine of blue and gold!
Ah, the buxom girls that helped the boys,
The nobler Helens of lumbler Troys—
As they stripped the husks with rustling fold
From eight-rowed corn as yellow as gold,
By candle-light in pumkin bowls,
And the gleams that showed fantastic holes
In the great old lantern's tattoed tin,
From the hermit glim set up within;
By the ruder light in girlish eyes
As dark as wells, or as blue as skies.
I hear the laugh when the ear is red,
I see the blush when the forfeit paid,
The cedar cakes with the ancient twist,
The elder cup that the girls have kissed,
And I see the fiddler through the dusk
As he twangs the ghost of "Money Musk!"
The boys and girls in a double row
Wait face to face till the magic bow
Shall whip the tune from the violin,
And the merry pulse of the feet begin.

—*Scribner's for September.*

BISHOP HAVEN'S PRESENT.

A Testimonial from Friends at Martha's Vineyard.

A correspondent writing from Martha's Vineyard Camp Ground says: The new and elegant cottage on Clinton avenue, which has recently been purchased for Bishop Haven, at a cost of $2,500, was formally presented to him Tuesday evening. A large number of friends gathered at the cottage at an early hour. John S. Damrell, Esq., of Boston, was chosen to preside. A select choir sung "The Home of the Soul," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Patten, of Boston. The choir then sung "Safe Within the Vale." After this, Mr. Damrell said that though Bishop Haven had been assigned to a distant part of the country, we all felt that he belonged to us here, and he was glad to take part in giving him a temporary home. He said there was not a Methodist family in the land which was not familiar with the name of Gilbert Haven. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. Twombly, who spoke of the bishop natural and the bishop official. At this juncture, the Little Wanderers from Boston were introduced and sang "O, sing of His mighty love."

Henry C. Godman, Esq., of Ohio was then introduced, who spoke of the charm of the social life at the Vineyard and of the great contribution which was made to it by Bishop Haven and family. Following this, Miss Fanny C. Battell, of Xenia, O., and Mr. M. W. Butler, of Boston, sang "What are the wild waves saying?" The Rev. Dr. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, was introduced, who said he "positively refused to be one of the great bores of the evening."

Another song was sung by "The Little Wanderers." Rev. Dr. Upham, of Lynn, was next introduced, who told the story of the Bishop, at the golden wedding of his father and mother. Gilbert, he said, was appointed to make the presentation speech. Stepping forward and standing amid the profusion of gifts, he said: "Father and mother, here are some things for you." So I say to you, said Dr. Upham, 'Here is a cottage and some things in it for you." Bishop Haven was called for, and made one of his most happy, characteristic speeches, which it is next to impossible to report. He closed by saying the cottage was not his own, but belonged to his friends. He welcomed them all to it without ceremony at all hours of day and night, and expressed the hope that arrangements would be made to keep the cottage open during the entire season, whether he was here or not. He desired that the light of it should never go out while there was a ray of the cottages around. After the Bishop's speech Miss Mary Etta Hamilton, of Boston, sung "Fly forth, O, gentle dove."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. A. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Geo. A. Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 2 and 4 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.
Persons having packages of clothing for Relief of the Sufferers by the Flood Are requested to leave them at
The Mayor's Office,
PITTSBURGH,
The Postoffice,
TEMPERANCEVILLE, OR
City Hall, Allegheny.
And we would urgently request that a good supply be sent to Temperanceville, where it is much needed at present.
JNO.S. SLAGLE,
au7:f51 Secretary Committee.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole,
500 " Springfield Oak Sole,
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddler and Shoemakers stock, wholesale and retail.

STATIONERY.
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, etc
ENVELOPES.
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS and SHIPPING TAGS. Special Inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, 67 Wood St. and 6th avenue, and No. 226 Liberty St., (New Triangular Bank Building,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. Sole Agent for Glines's Patent Slate Roofing Paint.

NOTICE.
This is to certify that I loan to Mrs. KATE A. IRVIN, (wife of Jesse K. Irvin) the following household goods: 2 Beds and Bedding, 2 Tables, 5 doz. Chairs, Carpets, Stove and cooking utensils and other articles.
au15-176 WM. TOPPER.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ALLEGHENY, August 26, 1874.—Owing to the g all the departments of the house with New and Desira goods at the lowest possible prices. Sincerely thankin son, July and August, we will promise for the future
New Dress Goods.
At 25c extra Fine Alpacas in all the New Fall Colors. At 37½c double width Alpaca Poplins, all new shades. At 62½c fine all Wool Sateens, in beautiful new colors.
New and Desirable Colors in
Cashmeres, Pongees and Poplins.
French Merinos, Detaines.
Raw Silk Poplins and Repps.
Plaid Poplins and Sorges.
Extra Good Bargains in Fine
Black Mohair Alpacas
Complete assortment of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS!
Children's Dress Goods.
Special Bargains in
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
NEW FALL STYLES IN
Ladies' Mate-on Suits.
Misses and Children's Suits.
Jacket, Sacques, &c.
Shawls, all kinds.
Flannels, Flannels.
An immense stock. All kinds, colors and qualities at exceedingly low prices.
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
New Bead Fringes, Gimps and Ornaments.
Pearl and Silk Buttons.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Tak and Guipure Laces.
BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices now open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Early advices of styles received as soon as out. Prompt attention paid to all orders.
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.
NEW GOODS.
New Plain De Bege,
New Twilled De Bege,
New French Chintzes,
New English Chintzes,
New Printed Repps,
New Tycoon Repps,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK
A choice line at very low prices.
MATTINGS,
FANCY AND COCOA,
In the best styles and qualities.
OIL CLOTHS,
All widths, well seasoned.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
SECOND AND LAST
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
Masonic Relief Association
OF NORFOLK, VA.,
THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, 1874.
Under authority of a Special Act of the Virginia Legislature, passed March 5th, 1873.
50,000 TICKETS—6000 CASH GIFTS.
$250,000!
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
A NEW FEATURE, TO WIT—A Gift to Guarantied to one of every ten Consecutive Numbers.
LIST OF GIFTS.
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF.....$ 20,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF..... 25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF..... 10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF..... 10,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF..... 5,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF..... 2,500
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF..... 1,000
15 Cash Gifts of $1000 each..... 15,000
26 Cash Gifts of 500 each..... 14,000
25 Cash Gifts of 250 each..... 10,750
79 Cash Gifts of 150 each..... 11,850

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lea,
J. F. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A. Long, Frank Kohne,
John G. MacConnell, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.

We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. in terest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,600

Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to business entrusted to our care. DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Moyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Habernan, A. Groetzinger, President.
Joseph Laurant, Cashier.

International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from interest non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEGLEY, Vice President.
J. J. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, Thos. Smith,
J. C. Anderson, Wm. Meyer,
W. W. McGregor, Stephen Mercer,
Thomas Boothe.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Wednesday, August 26, 1874.

There is an improved feeling at the banks, and a better disposition as to loans. Paper is, of course, closely scrutinized, but of a grade to be acceptable is taken with a cheerful readiness that is interpreted as indicating a more generous spirit on the part of the banks. If there is faith on the part of our financial institutions that business is on the eve of reviving, and that prosperity is returning, there should be no further delay in responding fully to legitimate demands, looking to the development of business activity again. The revival of business depends as much, now, on the facilities the banks may afford, as on any other one thing.

Real estate continues depressed, with a slow and cautious market, and a prevailing belief that lower figures will be reached during the fall and winter. A slightly growing activity in local stocks is noticed, in anticipation of the semi-annual dividends.

Says the New York *Times* of the commercial prospect: The week just closed appears to have brought with it into monetary and commercial circles the first evidences of the revival of trade for the autumn season of 1874, and in this light, notwithstanding the awakening to activity and by no means a vigorous one as yet, the business community welcomes its advent for what benefit may result from it. The week was an important one for the promises it brings of the future more than for its own slight realizations, and with the conditions now existing in financial and producing centers there is ample time for a favorable ending of the concerns of the calendar year. Money is in excessive abundance and the crop prospects have seldom been more encouraging, while a fair foreign market is open for the purchase and consumption of our products. With excellent harvests, plenty of money to move them with, and a good average demand from abroad for our staples, it will indeed be strange if a prosperous season do not result. In addition to these prospects there is every where apparent a most earnest desire on the part of commercial and manufacturing classes to be again "up and doing," after the long season of stagnation which is to all appearances now closed; and at the same time the severe lessons of the past, proceeding from artificial speculative enterprises, will be earnestly heeded in the reopening activity which will ere long be upon us. The shipment of money to the grain-growing States has been already inaugurated, and the crop movement will begin in the course of the next two or three weeks, and probably become general within that period. The openings of Fall goods will be very large during the present week, and we learn that buyers from the interior have already arrived in large numbers, and are beginning to make selections for fair average stocks.

The receipts from customs to the close of last week, indicate that the total customs receipts for August will be considerably larger than for any month of the last year. It is expected that the internal revenue receipts will show an increase for the month over August, 1873. A favorable debt statement for August is consequently anticipated. The disbursements by warrants for the month will not exceed $12,000.

In general the reports of the growing crop of cotton are favorable. It may be considered beyond contingency that we will have a good crop, but whether it is to be the largest since the war depends upon some two weeks more of favorable weather.

A statement from Havana, dated 18th instant, says that the sugar crop of the Island of Cuba for the past year shows that 79.58 per cent. of the total exports of sugar and molasses went to the United States or was taken by the United States.

The Supreme Court of this State has just decided that the public sale of unclaimed packages by express companies, which are unopened, is a fraud upon the rights of the owners, and that the company is liable for the value of the goods.

It is in contemplation to ship grain in peculiarly constructed steam barges from the Mississippi river direct to Europe. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
" 1865	113¾	113¾
" 1865 new.	116	116
" 1867.	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	118¾	118¾
New 5 per cents	108¾	108¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
" pf	50	50
R. R. & E.	13¾	13¾
C. C. & I. C.	12¾	12¾
St. Paul	36	36¾
Do. Preferred	53	54
Michigan Southern	74¾	74¾
Do Central	73¾	74
North Western Common	39¾	39¾
Do. Pref	57	57¾
Rock Island	103¾	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87
Pacific Mail	47¾	48
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	24¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	36¾	36¾
Harlem	128¾	
Chicago & Alton	99¾	
Adams Express	107	107
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	69¾	69
W., Fargo & Co. Express	75	75
Fort Wayne		90
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¾	
A. & P. Pref.	14¾	14¾
Terre Haute		

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	53¾	54¾
" " scrip	102	103¾
Reading	55¾	56¾
Walted Co. of N. J.	122	125
Oil Creek	65	7
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Central Transportation	44¾	45
Empire do	33	
A. V. R. R. 7-30		90
P. C. & St. L. do	61	64¾

NEW YORK, August 25, 1874.

Money 2@3½; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7.

The exports of produce for the week were $5,660,319, an increase over last week of $165,586.

The customs receipts were $530,000. Sterling was dull at 486¾@487 for sixty days and 490 for sight. Gold opened at 110, and closed at 109⅞, the two extremes of the day. The carrying rates were ¾, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $24,000. The clearings were $18,000,000. Governments were firm. Railroad and State bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull, with slight changes, except in Pacific Mail and St. Paul common, which fluctuated ¾@¾ per cent. respectively. The total sales were 92,600 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Union Pacific, and 6,000 Wabash. The market closed dull and steady.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; do of '64, 116; do '65, 117¾; do '65, new, 116¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 99¾; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 76; Virginia, new, 56; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77½; Quicksilver, 23; Adams Express, 107; Wells, Farge & Co.'s Express, 75; American Express, 60¾; U. S. Express, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 48; N. Y. Central, 102¾; Erie, 32½; do preferred, 47½; Harlem, 128¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 39½; do preferred, 57½; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 103¾; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 54; Toledo & Wabash, 36¾; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 93; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do preferred, 101½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 101¾; Lake Shore, 74¾; Panama, 125½; Illinois Central, 95; Union Pacific, 29¾; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 84¾; Hannibal & Kris, 15½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

London, August 25—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent., or ⅛ below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balances to-day was £180,000. Consols, 92¾; account 93⅜; 5-20s of '65, 108; do of '67, 105½; 10-40s, 104; new 5s, 104¼; Erie, 30; preferred, 47; New York Central, 96.

Paris, August 25.—Rentes 63f 45c.

Frankfort, August 25.—U. S. 5-20s of '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Tuesday, August 25, 1874.

General business continues quiet and the markets present but little that is new; there is a very fair demand for all the leading staples, and while it is almost entirely confined to supplying immediate wants, there is a very good business in the aggregate. In regard to prices there is no important changes since the date of our last report to which reference has not already been made.

APPLES—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and prices remain unchanged: $1@1.50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—There is a good export demand, the market is considerably firmer in consequence, and prices for common and medium are higher; good to prime solid packed, 23@25. Sale of 6,200 lbs mixed at 24c.

BERRIES—Quiet and unchanged—will soon be out of season.

CHEESE—There is a moderate demand for Ohio Factory and prices are steady at unchanged 13@14. Ohio Sweitzer, 16@18. Dairy Cheese is not selling much.

EGGS—The market continues to gain strength, and as the receipts are small and the supply unequal to the demand, it is difficult to fill orders; firmer; we now quote at 16@18. Out stock hard to dispose of at any price.

FLOUR—Winter wheat flours are still quotable at $6.25@6.50 for new; old stock is in light supply and will soon be exhausted. Spring wheat flours are still holding their own, but an early decline is predicted, in sympathy with Spring wheat; we continue to quote at $6.75@7 for fair to choice. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.00.

GROCERIES—Trade is moderately active—there is a very fair demand for the leading staples, especially for Sugars, but there is plenty of room for improvement, while as regards prices there have been no important changes since the date of our last report. Rio Coffee continues to be reported dull: both in New York and Baltimore.

SUGARS.—Powdered, Crushed and Granulated 13¾; Cut Loaf, 13¾; A, 12¾; Extra A, 12¼; B, 11¾; Ex. C, 10¾; Franklin Extra C, 10; A, Amerikan Extra C, 9¾; Yellow Sugars, 8@9¾.

COFFEES.—Rio, Choice Cargoes, 20@22½; prime, 18½; good, 16c. Fancy Roasted, 30; Java, 28@30; Mocha, 30@32½.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime New Orleans, 60c; prime, 55c; good, 50c; common, 45c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, $1.00@1.20; White Drips, 75c; Extra Sugar Drips, 65 to 70; Silver, 60@65. Molasses Drips, 45@50.

RICE—East Carolina, 9½; good, 9¼; Rangoon, 7½@8; Patna, 8c.

GRAPES—Coming in freely, and the market is well supplied; may be quoted at 4 to 6 cents per pound.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat continues fair, and, notwithstanding there is not much offering, prices are easily maintained—$1.15@1.18 for red winter; $1.20@1.23 for amber, and $1.20 ₱ bushel additional for white, according to quality. The Oat market is somewhat firmer, but prices are so nominal as to be scarcely worth quoting. Rye is quiet and unchanged; we quote Shelled at 75@80c and sacked at $2.00@2.10. Corn continues very quiet; there is not enough doing to establish quotations, and the same is true of Barley.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote at $18@21 ₱ ton, as to quality and condition.

POTATOES—The market is still overstocked, hence prices as yet are no better; 50@60 ₱ bush. Sweets, $3.50 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—We should to day at from $1.60@2 ₱ bushel.

PLUMS—In very fair demand, and limited supply at $3.00@3.25 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable at 50 to 75 cents per pair, according to size.

TURNIPS—The Ruta Baga markets are still reported steady and fairly active, but prices remain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Provisions continues fair. Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 15¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 14¾; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 11; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured 15c; Dried Beef—Ex. Sugar Cured, 13; Bacon—Shoulders, 10½@10¾; Short Rib Sides, 13. Clear Sides, 14c Mess Pork, ₱ bbl, $25; Lard—Refined for summer use in tres, 18¾; bbl firkin, 16¾; bkts, 16¾; 1-lb cadies, 17¾; 5-lb do, 17¾; 2 lb pails, 18; 5 lb do, 17¾; 3 lb do, 17¾.

GREASE—Steady and unchanged; woolen or rosin, 3c; cotton, 2½@3.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quotable at $3 10@3.15 ₱ bushel. Clover Seed, $7.50@8. Flax Seed, $2.

TALLOW—Country, 6¼@7c, city, 8c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Tuesday, August 25, 1874.

Trade continues very quiet and there is more of it we are not mistaken, than it has been at any time this year, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be an improvement. According to the old saying, there is always a calm before a storm, and it is hoped that the depression now prevailing will soon be broken, and there is no doubt but what when it does come it will be in business within the next few weeks, although no very decided advance in prices is expected. All our manufacturers ask or expect is a fair margin for profit, and to this they are certainly entitled, and the very fact that they will sent down as much as has already done, if the market does not afford this, will, by startling the production, bring ab ut the desired result. It is also hoped that their reduction in refining will be larger than we had supposed three weeks ago. After the English harvest is secured it will be found 10 to 15 ₱ cent. below an average, and it seems to us that all this panic and alarm will soon be found to be unwarranted, and a more healthy state of feeling will prevail. Crudes will more uniform prices. The low prices current for New Family Flour has caused inquiry to be more attention, and the consumption of them is increasing. The demands for Fancy brands of Minnesota has not been quite as active and they are lower. New Patent Process has ruled quiet, especially the low and medium grades these or many of them are of poor quality and difficult of sale. Very choice old Family brands are easier and have sold slowly. The experts of the week are 25,885 brls more than half the quantity to South America and Provinces against 24,858 brls the corresponding week last year.—"Tribune."

Chicago Provisions Market—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, August 21.—An unsettled feeling has prevailed in this market during the past week, accompanied with considerable irregularity in prices. The speculative trading has been to a great extent transferred to the new product—the old being centered in the hands of a few parties, and speculators are inclined to do as little trading in it as possible. The receipts of hogs have exhibited a moderate decrease, owing to the high prices prevailing and the discouraging reports regarding the corn crop in the far Western States, which gives the impression that farmers are selling now owing to the prospective scarcity of feed. The returns of the assessors to the Auditors of State all show a large decrease in the hog crop, and it is generally estimated that the crop will be about 30 ₱ cent. short of last year, with a possibility of a falling off in the average weight. This belief has led to considerable trading in pork, and in all the leading markets in the West, and has also influenced the course of prices. The advices from the European provision markets are still favorable to sellers, and a further advance in prices has been gained on home; reports show an advance of 6@8s on pork and 10@25s on all kinds of meats. Our domestic markets show a moderately firm and steady feeling, though some of the Eastern markets are reported as not very strong on mess pork owing to a liberal supply. In our market there has been a good demand and inquiry on account, mainly to supply the wants of Government contractors. The inquiry for meats was quite urgent and an advance of 10@15c was established. There has been considerable inquiry for new product during the week and sellers were enabled to dispose of moderate amounts at about the same prices as were obtainable for Winter cured. The receipts of provisions were comparatively light, while the outward movement was fair, particularly of lard and all kinds of meats.—"Inter Ocean."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 26, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring 90¾@90¾c; No 2 81¾@83c; closing at 82¾c cash; 83¾c September; No 3 87c; rejected 83c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 46¾c spot; 46c August; 45¾c September; No 2 yellow 47c; rejected 46c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 spot cash; 31¾c September; rejected 32@32½c. Rye dull and market firm; No 1 76@76½c. Barley dull; No 2 86@90.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $22.50@22.75 cash; $23.62½@23.75 September. Lard dull at 14½@14¾c cash. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand. Packed and cut hams.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 97c.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1874.—Cotton barely steady at 18¾@19c. Flour: 40c and heavy at 5@10c lower; sales of 10,000 brls; superfine western and state, $4.75@5.00; good to choice do do, $5.05@5.40; fancy do, $5.45@5.60; extra western, $5.00@5.25; good to choice do do, $5.30@5.80. Wheat: demand rather heavy; No 2 Chicago $1.12@1.13; No 3 do $1.08@1.09; No 2 northwestern $1.13; No 2 red winter $1.17@1.18. Corn: fair export demand; prices unchanged. Barley and malt quiet. Oats: scarcely so firm; new mixed western and state, 40@42c; white western, 43@45c. Petroleum quiet; crude, 11c; refined, 23c. Pork: heavy; western mess, $23.00@23.50; new mess, $24.00@24.50. Lard: heavy; western steam, 15¼@15½c; kettle, 15¾@16c. Eggs: heavy; western, 20@21c. Pork quiet; new mess, $24.00@24.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard firm; 12¾@c; clear 13c; middles dull at 12½c. Lard: heavy at 15¼@15½c. Butter firm; Ohio, 22@23c; Illinois quiet; common to prime 16@19c. Whisky less active and easier at $1.02½.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 25.—Refined petroleum 21. Tallow 41½@42.

ANTWERP, August 25.—Refined petro eum 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10c; Orleans, 10¼c; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 8,400 American. Flour: 6d lower; Wheat: 1@2d lower; three days' wheat 15,000 qrs, at which 10,000 were American; spring wheat, 9s 2@9s 3d; red winter 9s 9d@10s 3d. Flour 24@25s 6d. Pork 77s 6d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Cotton steady at 19c. Flour: dull; family $5.10@5.60. Corn firm at 46@50c. Pork steady with a moderate demand at 24@24½c. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 15½c. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 12¾@13c; clear sides 12¾@13c. Bacon steady with moderate demand at 9¾, 13¾@14c. Whisky dull and nominal at 97c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—Flour dull; Howard Street and Western extra $5.75@6.00. Wheat: dull; red winter $1.18@1.20. Corn quiet at 79. Oats firm at 40@42c. Rye steady. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon active; shoulders 10c; clear rib sides 13½c. Sugar cured hams 16@17c. Lard quiet at 15¼@15½c. Butter steady. Whisky: Cotton dull and nominal. Petroleum firmer and quiet.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Flour firm at $5.75@6.00 for superfine; $6.00@6.25 for extra; $6.50@7.00 for Pennsylvania family; $7.00@7.50 for Ohio; $7.50@8.00 for Indiana and Illinois do. Wheat: dull; No 2 red $1.20@1.21; No 3 do $1.16@1.18; amber $1.20@1.25. Rye 85c. Corn firm; yellow 56c. Oats dull and declining; white western 36@38c. Whisky steady at $1.02.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 25.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat: dull; No 1 red $1.16; No 2 do $1.13; amber $1.16; No 2 do $1.15; No 1 red $1.16; No 2 do cash and seller September $1.04; seller October $1.09. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 48c; seller September 48½c; low do 46c; white 47c. Oats dull and lower; No 1 red 34c; No 2 do 32c; white Michigan 36c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 25.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour quiet at $4.40@4.45. Wheat steady at $1.20. Corn ready at 60@65c. Oats 40@45c. Rye 85c. Bacon: shoulders 10c; sides 13½@14c; sugar-cured hams 16c; all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.01.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee Club, $1.13½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 spot, 30½c. Corn lower; No 2 spot, 44c. Barley lower; No 1 44c. Barley active and lower; No 2 84@c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—Cotton quiet at 18c. Flour, Grain and Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard 15½@15¾c. Bacon: shoulders 10c; clear ribs 13½@13¾c; sugar-cured hams 15@16c; all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.01.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee Club, $1.13½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 spot, 30½c. Corn lower; No 2 spot, 44c. Barley active and lower; No 2 84@c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—Cotton quiet at 18c. Flour, Grain and Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard 15½@15¾c. Bacon: shoulders 10c; clear ribs 13½@13¾c; sugar-cured hams 15@16c; all packed. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.01.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 25.—Wheat dull and weak at $1.03@1.04. Corn steady at 45@46c. Oats quiet at 32@33c. Petroleum dull; standard white in car lots 9½@9¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 18c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 60@65c. Pork quiet and nominal. Lard firm at 15@17c. Bacon steady at 9@14c. Whisky dull.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—Corn quiet; white mixed 57c; white 60c. Oats dull and easier at 40@56c. Bran higher at $1. Others unchanged.

OSWEGO, August 25.—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan $1.07½. Corn quiet at 58c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 25.—Cattle: receipts 3,364 head; total for week 10,676; market opened sluggish; good cattle about last week's price; common stock 25@50c off; good stock scarce; 1 car full of common to good Canada Texans; there was a large attendance of eastern and western country dealers; no shipping cattle purchased; for week 11,400; market opened slow and dull; about half of on sale left over; drovers not disposed to purchase; quality of stock generally poor; the only sales reported were 60 Michigan cows, averaging 1,050 lbs, at 3¼@3½c; 40 Ohio sheep averaging 75 lbs at $4.25@4.50. Hogs: receipts 200; total for the week 1,200; market 10c lower; hog scarce; Michigan hogs $5.75@6; Yorkers $4.25@5.75; heavy hogs $5@5.50.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Cattle: receipts 1,700 head; in fair demand; active, but prices weak and unsettled, especially for common grades; the quotations were as follows: through Texans $1.75@3.25; shipping steers 3.50@4.75; good to choice do $4.75@5.25; fair to good grades at 3½@4½c; common to fair do 2½@3½c; stockers 2.75@3.75; good to choice do $3.75@4.25; fair to good do $3.25@3.75; common to fair do $2.50@3.25; feeders $3.25@4.25; cows $2.25@3.25; bulls $2.25@3.25. Sheep: receipts 1,000 head; in fair demand, but lower; $3.25@4.10.

WATERTOWN, Mass., August 25.—Beef cattle: receipts 2,250 head; market well supplied; stock mostly in first hands; prices of all grades very low; extra $5.50@6.00; first quality $5@5.50; second do $4@4.75; third do $3@3.75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,772 head; sheep do prices all grades ranged from 3½@4½c; sheep to cut $3@3.50 each; extra $3.75@5.00. Spring lambs 6@6½c per lb.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The package trade in domestic goods was sluggish, but some improvement was developed in jobbing branches. Cotton goods are quiet, but generally unchanged in price. Side band prints are now in the market and the demand and sales are dull, and some makes have accumulated. Wool flannels are fairly active and the week's sales are large. Hill 44 bleached shirtings are reduced to 12½c and 7-8 do to 11c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—Cotton: demand moderate and prices irregular; sales of 400 bales; factors asserting firm; buyers quiet; low middling or ordinary 16¼@16½c; low middlings to strict low middlings 18¾@18¾c; middling to strict middling 18¾@19c; receipts 33 bales; exports, stock 19,893; unsold last evening 8,900.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—Wool quiet, firm and scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 42@43c; X 40@42c; medium 40@42c; coarse 38@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine delaine; medium 40@42c; coarse 38@40c; pulled extra 42@43c; No 1 do 40@42c; No 2 do 38@40c; No 1 and super pulled 40@42c; No 2 do 38@40c.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Rail Road, Locomotive Tyre, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.

BRASS, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC

W. J. Hammond,

Corner Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE BRICK.

MOUNT SAVAGE

Fire Brick.

Chas. M. MacGowen, Sole Agent

For Pittsburgh and the West,

POSTOFFICE BOX 378.

OFFICE, ROOM No. 2.

96 1-2 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVAGE, GLADE & SAVAGE

MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK,

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY FIRE BRICK IN THE MARKET

J. & J. H. PORTER,

Manufacturers and Sole Agents for the sale of the above named brands.

Also, Manufacturers of WEST VIRGINIA FIRE BRICK and FURNACE LININGS.

P. O. Address—NEW CUMBERLAND, W. Va.

Pittsburgh office—No. 8 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers. Movements of Steamboats, &c.

Office of Observation, Signal Service U. S. Army.—Daily Report of the Stage of Water. With Changes in the 24 Hours Ending 5 P. M.

Stations.	Above low water mark.	Change in 24 hours.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Weather.
	ft.	in.	ft. in.		
Cairo, Ill.	5	3		S	Clear.
Cincinnati O.	6	1	—4	N	Clear.
Davenport	1	9	—1	E	Fair.
Keokuk	2	2	—1	S	Fair.
Louisville	4	1	—2	N	Clear.
Memphis	4	9	—2	SW	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	2		—4	SE	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	7	7	+2	E	Fair.
Pittsburgh	5	6	+2	NE	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	2	6		SW	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	7	9	+11	E	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	6	+3	S	Fair.
Vicksburg	3		+3	S	Fair.
Yankton	10	3	—1	SE	Fair.
Dubuque.	5	6		SE	Clear.

George H. Rork,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was four feet four inches and falling. Cloudy and cool, with indications favorable for rain. Seven feet six inches reported in the Monongahela at Brownsville, and 25 inches in the Allegheny at Oil City.

No arrivals. The Messenger, from Cincinnati, is the first boat up the river.

The Salt Valley, it was expected, would take her departure for Cincinnati last night.

The following steamers have been appointed to represent Pittsburgh in the Buffalo Excursion, of September: Capts. R. C. Gray, J. T. Stockdale, J. Blackmore, and Mr. N. J. Bigley.

The Messenger will no doubt load forthwith for the return trip to Cincinnati. Captain J. W. Vandergrift is in command.

—A correspondent writes from Bismarck under date of July 30th: Steamer Fairchild has arrived from Carroll on Sunday last, 17th, with a full load, consisting of 5,500 dry hides, 575 elk hides, 500 buffalo robes, 75 tanned buffalo robes, 100 horses Dakota coal and 281 bales for Fort Rice. D. T. River at this point commenced rising on 14th and rose five feet in two days, from rains that fell on the head waters. River now is falling slowly. Penlash is loading with Government freight and will leave to morrow. Mav Lowry will leave here for Carroll with a full load on Saturday next, August 22d. Steamer Forwarder is due here next Saturday from Carroll.

—The St. Louis "Democrat" of Sunday says: River business shows no revival. Rates to Vicksburg and New Orleans are advanced—four to 60c and pound freight 25c. By barge to New Orleans, flour is 55c and corn 22c. By rail 23½c. There is a prospect that shipments will increase in this direction, as to bring out the Mandeville and Captain Tom Post's barges to load for New Orleans. All the lines have vessels on berth loading for the Lower Mississippi.

—Frissle was brought before the bar in Commissioner Craig's Court yesterday, to answer the charge of Colonel Thomas M. Marshall, of extorting money and false imprisonment. It appeared that he was a judge of co-ordinate jurisdiction with but the Colonel's brother in the place, and the case was fixed on its merits for a future day.—N. O. "Bulletin," 20th.

—We learn from the New Orleans "Press" that the little steamer Lilly struck a snag in the river last June, Tuesday night, and went to the bottom. Her cargo was a total loss, but the hull will be raised, and, save some damage, the boat will be saved. She was a new boat.

—The big Paragon left St. Louis on Saturday with 700 tons, and has engagements 300 tons. She puts her down on the water, to a five foot draft.

—The boiler of the "Here I am" ferryboat has been in constant use for seventeen years, and the Inspectors report it in almost as good condition as when new.—"Bellaire Commercial."

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—25 casks alcohol, J. M. Hartford; 16 brls clay W. D. Cooper & Co; 56 brls oil to order; Head C. & P. No 1 ware House F & Co; 1 do Whitmore W. L. & Co; 1 do Wilson & Co; 1 do Dilworth Son & Co; 1 bdl hose Hastily McK & Co; 4 bxs 8 cases F. Pollard; 2 bxes paper G. R. Palmer & Co; 3 do D. N. Lee & K; 2 boxes woolen Fairbanks & Co; 1 do Hussey Wells & Co; 1 do A. T. 2 cars 0 cils S D. Moore; 1 car flour Wat. J. & Co; 1 do straw W. H. Hamilton & Sons; butter J. Lea & Co; 2 boxes 1 do Akron Stone Co; 1 do crates grapes T brls eggs H Rea; 1 case cigars T. W. Baker; 1 do A S Gilmore; 1 pc sasting J C Bid; 1 do tobacco stems Fernbach & Co; 1 bdl hose Hastily Jacobus N & Co; 1 c mill A S Murphy; 11 pkgs ware Gallagher & Co; 1 box casting J D Owens; 1 do tobacco stems Fernbach & Co; 1 car 0 brls lard Carter Bros; 8 brls mdse H J McCracken Bro; 1 car 0 pipe J U Walker; 1 bale 5 pelts Wetzel Bro.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.—5 cars 0 pianos W M Palmer; 1 do flour F H Seymour; 10 do lard A Bachmann & Co; 1 do liquor Harris and E; 21 bxes bacon E H Myers and Co; 10 brls splints J M Carson; 1 pkge fish Jacobus N & Co; 1 do shoe ware Wood & Co; 4 do 4 iron Jones and C; 50 bags 1 seed J M Dodds; 10 do Rodelheim and Co; 50 do Lisell and M; 5 do liquor Getty and Co; 10 do J O Conner; 45 do meal Horne Wolff & Co; and Co; 10 pkgs tobacco Dunlevy Bros; 25 do S Evert and Co; 23 do Wagner and V; 50 bags 1 seed H Rea Jr; 25 boxes nops Dilworth Bros; 2 cars 0 boilers Owens, 2 do lard F Sellers and Co; 1 do shoe ware Wood & Co; 4 do 4 iron Maloney and L; 1 do hay J and W Rea; 1 do D A Jr.; 1 do 4 iron Lindsay and S; 1 do 4 iron W Mullins; 20 brls whisky J McCullough Jr and Co; 91 bxs cheese Braden and P; 4 do starch Voght and Co; 10 pkgs tobacco J Wallace; 30 do C C Rear and C; 1 do W Hamilton and Co; 1 do Carter Bros; 1 do Stephens P Owens; 60 do Morrison and Co; 2 do C Crawford; 10 do Head C and Co; 90 do Caldwell and C; 856 do Aiken W and P; 100 sks flour E Aitken.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.—20 brls potash D Scott and Co; 1 do Hussey Wells and Co; 1 do Rensshaw & Co; 100 brls flour F W and Z; 1 do Bros; 1 do J Lindsay Jr & Co; 10 do whisky J Fahay; 10 cases boots and shoes Hastily and Co; 1 do 1 car 0 sxes J A McKee & Son; 314 sks on 0 Scott & G; 30 brls flour 2 0 sks do G Stewart; 39 bales cotton Kennedy C O; 2 do Hussey Wells and Co; 1 do Graff & Co; 56 bales 0 corn R Dickey & Co; 48 bxs organs Estande Graves & McGill; 30 brls glue Gregg Bros; 1 do J Painter and Co; 1 do 1 car 0 sxes 0 pats H Dickey & Co; 11 cases glue J Gregg & Co; 2 cars oats 1 do corn J M Peete; 1 do 4 steel J McDermott; 4 do hay A N Hart; 2 do 4 corn McKeever & H; 1 do Adams & K; 65 bales hay J Alexander.

All-Ghent Valley—10 carsstone J L Lowry; 1 do domestics Graff and C; 28 do 0 Pittsburgh C; 5 do N Y & C G C Co; 41 do Armstrong D & Co; 1 car stone Chant L I Co; 1 do W J Weir & Co; 1 do Hussey Wells and Co; 1 do Graff and C; 1 do stock and

HOME NEWS.

Fire This Morning.

The alarm of fire, which was struck from box 31, at twenty minutes past two o'clock this morning, was caused by the match factory owned by Mr. Griggs, located on the corner of Fountain street and Cherry alley, being on fire. The flames were discovered in the lower story of the building, and the department responding promptly, they were suppressed without doing much damage.

Fire Insurance.

Mr. J. T. Irwin, formerly of the firm of Heron & Irwin, has taken up his abode at No. 96 Fourth avenue as General Fire Insurance Agent and Broker, representing two No. 1 Companies, The Ætna of Hartford and The Ben Franklin of Allegheny. Mr. Irwin would give notice to his friends and the Insurance Community that he can place large or small lines of insurance at short notice, and at commensurate rates.

Medical Relief for the Allegheny Sufferers.

The Pittsburgh Free Dispensary offers gratuitous medical attendance and medicines to the sufferers from the Allegheny flood.

Drs. C. B. King and J. B. Murdoch are the visiting physicians for the flooded district. Orders for the services of a physician may be obtained from any member of the Relief Committee or from any member of the Dispensary.

Injured by a Fall.

Shortly after noon yesterday a young man named Thomas Casserly, a carpenter, was engaged putting a roof on the new School House in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, and while carrying a piece of wood across, walking on the scantlings, he lost his balance and fell down through the scantlings to one of the floors below. He was removed to his home No. 187 Robinson street, and Dr. Buchanan summoned, who found that he had sustained a severe fracture of the right thigh, and a number of severe bruises. His escape from instant death was considered miraculous.

Episcopal Classical Academy.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of parents and guardians seeking a first class school for boys to the advertisement in another column of Rev. Professor Charles H. Kellogg, who will resume and continue the Episcopal Classical Academy on and after the 15th prox. Mr. Kellogg comes to us very strongly recommended as an experienced and successful educator, and will be assisted by Mr. John B. Batts, a college graduate and accomplished teacher. Every assurance is thus afforded that the Academy will have unsurpassed facilities for imparting an English or classical education, fitting the pupil either for a commercial life or for college. We commend this institution as every way deserving of liberal patronage.

Not Killed by Any Means.

As the Pittsburgh and Ashtabula express train was on its way to this city yesterday afternoon it struck an intoxicated man named Baker, who was walking on the track between Rochester and Freedom, and within a short distance of the latter place was thrown down several feet up in the air, and in falling struck on the cow-catcher, being too drunk to roll off. The train was stopped after running about fifty yards, and the passengers and officers supposing Baker had been killed, went back for the pieces. Not finding any they looked in front of the engine and found the man located as indicated. He was severely injured about the face, and was taken to his home in Freedom.

Will Filed.

Yesterday morning the will of Sarah Kirkpatrick, late of Pittsburgh, was filed. The decedent directs that all her household furniture and kitchen furniture be given to her daughter Sarah Ann, wife of Wm. M. Krebs. In case S. S. Marvin should not purchase the real estate of decedent on Liberty street, on which he holds an option, the executor is directed to sell the same within one year, on the terms they may deem most favorable, and after liquidating the mortgage on the same, decedent's daughter, Sarah, $2,000, and to her daughter Elizabeth the same amount. The remainder is to be given to her daughter Mary. In case Mr. Marvin does not purchase property the same disposition is to be made of the proceeds. William B. Krebs is appointed sole executor.

He was Opposed to Monopolies.

A young man, with hay seed in his hair, entered a barber shop yesterday, and desired to have his hair cut. The barber invited him to take a seat in a chair, which he took it. Then he inquired, "Have you got a contract with the Grangers?"

"What do you mean," said the barber.

"Why, have you got a contract with the Grangers to do their work for a dime?" said the young man with hay seed in his auburn locks.

"No, sir," said the barber; "no contract or discount in this business."

"Well," said the countryman, as he arose from the chair, and crawled up under his straw hat, "there is a shop in this town as cuts Grangers cheaper'n regular rates, and that's the shop I'm bound to trade at, so I'll go look for it. "We Grangers are bound to crush out monopolist, whether they run a railroad or a pair of shears."

The Western University.

We like to note the progress of this fine old institution. We are proud that it is as good as it is, that it is accomplishing so much as it does with its only partial endowment. It is doing a most excellent work with its Chancellor and four teen able professors, each one of them first-class, and all thoroughly imbued with the traditional work of the University. It needs, and we trust it will receive, large additional endowments, and that the cost of a classical training will be thus cheapened somewhat, and the accessories of library apparatus, etc., enlarged. The large actual progress made in the last few years, the constantly increasing number of students, and the growing popular appreciation of this home institution betoken its future still further advance. We call attention to the subject at this time chiefly for the purpose of reminding our readers that the fall term will commence on Monday next, the 31st instant, and of suggesting to all concerned the importance of pupils beginning with the term.

BITTEN BY A DOG.

A Little Boy Severely Injured.

An unmuzzled canine yesterday about noon inflicted a severe injury upon a lad named Willie Hall who resides on Federal street, Pittsburgh. The boy was playing upon the street when he became an object of attention to the dog and before the lad could get away, the animal had fastened its teeth into the calf of his leg and brought away a large piece of flesh. The victim was rescued at once and received medical attention. Afterwards the dog started in search of the warpath in pursuit of the dog. They succeeded in putting the canine into a shape for the sausage machine, and there is none to mourn its loss—as its owner, a butcher, had removed from the city some time ago.

BUENA VISTA.

The Town Almost Destroyed by Fire—Heavy Loss—Supposed to be the Work of an Incendiary.

About 2:30 o'clock last Sunday morning a fire broke out at the above named place in a building joining the Grand Central Hotel, which spread with great rapidity, and soon extended over the main part of the town. The flames carried destruction before them, and it is thought the loss will reach $75,000. The lower part of the village was saved from the flames by the greatest exertion, but other portions were reduced to ashes. The Shay oil mills with its fixtures were totally destroyed. Nearly all the business men will necessarily suffer loss, both in goods and real estate, and the misfortune is indeed a melancholy one.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

C. Berringer et ux. to Mrs. Martha Barnes, March 6, 1874, tract of land in Mifflin township, containing 116 acres with buildings. Price.....$7,000

Joseph Orr to Matthew Bigger, August 17, 1874, lot in Thirty-second ward, city, 30x114 feet with buildings. Price.....$4,000

James Bitchie et ux. to George Ritchie, August 11, 1874, lot on Prospect avenue, Thirty second ward, 24x100 feet. Price.....$800

J. P. Smith et ux. to Daniel Burns, July 14, 1874, irregular lot on Peebles street, Southside. Price.....$1,800

Daniel Wenke et ux. to Peter Meyer, August 17, 1874, lot in Lower St. Clair township, 25 x100. Price.....$500

Constantine Jordan et ux. to Joseph Krauth, August 6, 1874, lot in Sharpsburg borough, 30x100 feet with buildings. Price.....$2,050

J. S. McCartney, July 2, 1874, four lots in Renouf's plan, Tarentum borough, 30x 122 feet. Price.....$600

John Renouf et ux. to Peter Renouf, August 24, 1874, lot of ground in Kilbuck township containing four acres. Price.....$1

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless].

Charles B. McVay and James C. McVay, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of James C. McVay for his discharge from bankruptcy, presented, and order made for his final examination before Register Harper.

Edwin S. Kline, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petition of Eastbrook and Christy for compensation as solicitors for H. Riddle, Son & Co., petitioning creditors, with Register Harper's report thereon presented, and said report approved, and $100 allowed said solicitors for compensation.

James T. Wood and Charles A. Wood, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of C. Lewis, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, presented and referred to Register Harper for report.

In the cases in admiralty against the steamboats "Stella," "Battle" and "Oil Valley," an argument was had on the exceptions filed to the Commissioner's report on distribution of the funds in each case, by Mr. Lambie for and Mr. A. Friend against exceptions. Further argument fixed for to-day.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP.

PITTSBURGH, August 2, 1872.

Epping, Carpenter & Co.:

For a number of years past we have had in use at our Distillery at Freeport, Pa., one of your "Keystone Steam Pumps," which we are pleased to state has given us unqualified satisfaction, answering our purpose much better than several eastern makes we have had in use.

A. GUCKENHEIMER & BRO.,
Freeport (Pa.) Distillery.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn Avenue.

DESPERATE DEMOCRACY.

Their Invasion of the City Yesterday—Delegates from all Parts of the State—Some of the Worthies—Bluff McMullin Present with His Cohorts—Canvassing the Situation—The Current Opinions—The Work for the Convention To-day.

The city was invaded yesterday by an army of carpet-baggers, whose incentive and excuse for inflicting themselves upon a peaceful community, was the approaching State Democratic Convention, which will be held in Library Hall to-day. These representatives of a forlorn hope were promiscuously unloaded from the trains which reached the city between the hours of two o'clock in the morning and midnight. The invaders took possession of the hotels very largely, and after being thus comfortably quartered, commenced the work—so dear to the politician's heart—of "canvassing" and working the wires.

THE VISITORS

are estimated to number not less than a thousand, of which number one-fourth are accredited delegates to the Convention. The "outsiders," or camp followers, comprise some of the staunchest adherents of defunct ideas, from the Bunsbytian embodiment of political wisdom, down to the small fry ward politician, who is never happier than when at "work." Philadelphia sends the largest delegation as to numbers and perhaps relatively so to as body, brass, brains and bluster. A fair proportion of the great lights of Democracy throughout the State are also here—some as delegates and some is a part of the power behind the throne. Among those whose

PERSONALITIES

are especially noticeable comes first, perhaps, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, whose record, socially, politically, loyally and generally was pretty well ventilated during the last Gubernatorial campaign. He is a lawyer from Columbia county; has been in the United States Senate, Pennsylvania State Senate, and Con. Con., and is now politically prospecting for a return to Senatorial halls at Washington. He is a small beer of a man in the way of speech-making, but is regarded as a good thinker who can put his thoughts upon paper in presentable shape.

Hon. Heister Clymer is another man, who only missed the Governorship by lack of votes. Geary gave him a hoister in 1866. He hails from Reading, is a gentleman beyond the prime of life, was in Congress as Representative from Berks, makes a good speech, knows all the ator, and will be assisted by Mr. John B. Batts, a college graduate and accomplished teacher. Every assurance is thus afforded that the Academy will have unsurpassed facilities for imparting an English or classical education, fitting the pupil either for a commercial life or for college. We commend this institution as every way deserving of liberal patronage.

tricks of his political trade, and is regarded as one of the ablest on the Democratic side of the House.

Ex-Governor, Sweet William Bigler is not a delegate, but Wm. is here to see how the old thing works and to assist. Wm. comes from Clearfield county has been State Senator, Governor and a leading Democrat in his prime. His is not now a specially active politician, but once in a while, as in this instance, sallis in to unlimber himself from an active business that yields him comfortable returns.

Hon. Richard Vaux, a gentleman of considerable avordupois, Dundreary whiskers and a cheery greeting for all, is noted as one of the leading Masons of the State, a very fine orator, who is trotted out upon all big occasions, the only living Democrat who ever skipped over the ball room with Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and one who still follows the *ignis fatuus* of Democracy with a strange devotion, worthy of better cause.

Hon. Wm. McMullin, the gentle lamb of Philadelphia politics, is also present. William at this present time is something of a political Ishmaelite, but a Democratic atmosphere is the only one in which he could thrive, and hence his presence beneath the Democratic vine and figtree.

Hon. Samuel Josephs, he of fragrant, precious memory, the beautiful ideal of Democratic statesmen, of course, could not lose this opportunity, of mingling with his brethren, in sweet fraternal communion. He came with Billy McMullin and "the boys" ready for any work, in his peculiar line, that the interests of Democracy may require. Samuel is at the Monongahela.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, or "Coffee Pot" Wallace was expected, and last night was seen shuffling his brogans over Pittsburgh sidewalks. Wm.'s record as leader of the Democratic campaigns of many years is too well known to need extensive handling here. It may not be out of place to say that what William lacks in knowledge of "treason, stratagem and spoils," politically, is not of inestimable value.

There are others, hundreds of them, and each one as great as the aforesaid, but they all trail in one or another of the directions indicated by the leaders given above, and need not the special adornation of the historian.

IMPECUNIOUS TIOGA.

"Poor Tioga. She didn't come. Every county represented but her," sympathetically remarked a delegate who had been "keeping count."

"Why what's the matter there," was the inquiry.

"A lack of the needful I suppose. $24.25 for an excusion ticket was too much for the average Democrat there. So some of the rest of us will have to fill the bill for Tioga."

THE CONVENTION

will meet in Library Hall this morning at 11 o'clock, and, as much can hang the savage breast, will first be mollified with an appropriate dirge or two by the Great Western Band. The delegates, to the number of two hundred and fifty-one, and ticketed visitors, will have the exclusive privilege of the first floor, and spectators will find accommodation in the gallery. The Convention will be called to order by Dr. Nevin, Chairman of the State Committee, and he will probably be continued Chairman of the Convention until a permanent organization is effected. The question of contested seats will probably occupy some time. The contests over which there is likely to be the most interest are in the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second wards of Philadelphia, where there are two sets of delegates.

This, though seemingly an error, is a wise diversion, as Randall will be powers that be, arranged to give vent to a little of that extra obstreperousness, with which the delegates are sure to be loaded, before the real work commences.

The work of the Convention will be to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, a candidate for Secretary of Internal affairs and a candidate for Auditor General.

ALLEGHENY'S AID.

To keep the Convention out of trouble, Allegheny county will present a few names for the several offices indicated.

Hon. John H. Bailey or Hon. James H. Hopkins would make no strenuous objections to carrying the Democratic Banner for the supreme Judgeship.

For Auditor General, Hon. James P. Barr, of the *Post* will likely make the riffle—barring the adverse influences of two other prominent candidates from other sections.

For Lieutenant General, Hon. Thomas J Keenan, or Mr. James H. Stewart would stand immolation on the Democratic Altar.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Allegheny will present John an aspirant.

It is not likely that the Democracy of this section will be burdened with honors.

THE JUDGESHIP.

The sanguinary contest, of course, will be on the Judgeship, and the decision on that nomination will probably about settle all the others. Under the new Constitution the Democracy has a certainty in the fall election, and hence the many mouths that are watering and the many hands stretched forth to grasp the plum. The good of the party and the State, of course, guides these patriotic souls, and that is why every candidate feels himself considerably bound to point to the indentical man who alone fills all the requisites of a candidate for such a high and honorable office.

If the delegates as a whole, or even a majority could be made to see the case in the way indicated by any one of the candidates, then would serene and lovely peace shed its beneficent influence over the Democratic household to-day. But tis not so, and the embattled hosts must confront each other in the sanguinary field, with a result that as yet cannot be predicated with any reasonable degree of certainty.

The chief candidates for the position are five in number. Ludlow and Dallas, he of Philadelphia; H. P. Ross, of Montgomery county; Warren J. Woodward, of Berks; Judge Trunkey, of Venango.

Ludlow has been a Philadelphia Judge for fifteen years; Dallas has been a lawyer of high standing in Philadelphia for years; Ross has been Judge in Montgomery county; and Trunkey has worn the ermine for the people of the Orange District. The Philadelphians, true to the natural instincts of the animal, claim the Judgeship, but they cannot unite as to either Ludlow or Dallas, and the war of these factions weakens their case. The west demands the honor as the seat is already has Shar wood on the Supreme Bench, while the interior folks are of the opinion that Judge Ross is the man for the place. The Allegheny delegation will be united on Dallas.

CAUCUSSING.

Last night was devoted to caucussing and other pleasures, not a ribbon character. The Monongahela House was the principal theatre of operations. There was no attempt at a general caucus, for that would have been impossible, but some of the delegations held informal chats upon the situation—without, however, accomplishing much. The brethren from Philadelphia endeavored to smoke the pipe of peace, but it was a distressing failure. The Dallas delegates, when they received the drift of things, put themselves on the outside and slammed and locked the door, leaving forty-two Ludlow delegates to swear eternal fealty to their almoner to whom they owe their bread and butter. There are ten of the Dallas men, but in stubbornness they are a legion.

LUDLOW TO BE LAID OUT.

Said the writer to one of the prominent workers of the lower circle:

"What are the chances for Ludlow?"

"None at all. He'll be laid out after the first ballot. It was never on the programme to nominate him."

"Why so?"

"Because he's not the man. Ross is the man we want. Ludlow though will get a complimentary vote on the first ballot."

"Where from?"

"From the assessors. You know he has the appointment of the Democratic assessors of Philadelphia."

"Exactly."

"And every man of them is here in the Convention."

"Well?"

"With the head assessor McLaughlin to look after them."

"Just so."

"And they to a man will earn their money by voting for him on the first ballot. After that he will never be heard of. We don't want him."

This outspoken brother seemed to express the general sentiment. It was generally conceded, though quietly, that Ludlow was booked for "a ride," and that the contest lay between Dallas, Woodward and Ross, with Judge Trunkey holding the balance of power.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

A gentleman, whose knowledge of the delegates was equal to his zeal, spent the evening in gathering data and his tally list for the first ballot gave the following figures: Trunkey 43: Ludlow 46; Dallas 37; Ross 49; Woodward of Berks, 23; Graham 28; Wilson of Beaver, 18; Scattering 6. Total 251.

This was only the first ballot, and after that Ludlow was to be dropped, when the fight would center on the trio above named, with Ross in the lead. Ross seems to be secretly backed by the Philadelphians, headed by the Wallace and Billy McMullin cohorts. Billy was greeted by a reporter last evening, but refused to be interviewed as to the political outlook.

He was asked if any of his friends were here.

"The boys, you mean," inquired Wm.

"Well, just as you call them."

"Oh, yes; lots of them here now, and a (cuss. word) slew of them coming on the next train."

William's use of the English language is marked by appropriate elegance.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

The preliminary battle will take place on the chairmanship. Heister Clymer was first talked of, but he apparently soon dropped out of sight. It was generally conceded last night that the fight would be between Wallace (Ross) and Major Ed. Ellis (Dallas) for the temporary chairmanship, and Wallace and Ancona (Woodward) for the permanent gavel wielding.

There was considerable canvassing in regard to this last night, and there were indications of a very close fight unless a compromise was effected.

The decision of the Chairmanship question will largely foreshadow the decision on the Judgeship, and that of the succeeding nominations.

"SHENANIGAN"

was a generic term which was somewhat frequently used last night. It had reference to a little proposed political diplomacy looking to the taking of a vote on the Lieutenant Generalship before the Judge. The drift of this effort would be to choose a Philadelphia man for Lieutenant Governor and thus give the locality out of the Judicial race. The Dallas men said it *couldn't* be done, and the Ludlow men were profusely, profanely positive it *would'nt* be done. Some of the others, outside of Philadelphia only smiled in a pensive way.

A "SLATE."

Taking the current opinions of the best posted last night, a "slate" that will probably be the one chosen, might be made up thus:

Chairman—"Coffee Pot" Wallace.
Supreme Judge—Henry P. Ross.
Lieutenant Governor—H. M. North.
Auditor General—Jas. P. Barr.
Secretary Internal Affairs—E. L. Acker.

AT MIDNIGHT

the delegates weary with work and wisdom, rested from their labors and sought refreshment in dreams of to-day's triumphs.

THE MURDERED OFFICER.

Result of the Coroner's Inquest — Hillon Acknowledges Having Committed the Deed—Sent to Jail for Trial—Funeral of the Deceased This Afternoon.

In yesterdays issue we gave the particulars of the murder of officer John Weimar on Monday night, at the corner of Wylie and Chatham streets, by Hezekiah K. Hillon, a colored barber. At ten o'clock yesterday forenoon Coroner McCallin proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased. The first witness sworn was officer David Bailey, who was associated with Weimar at the time of the murder, and who was an eye witness of the crime. He said that on Monday night, assisted by the deceased, they arrested Hillon and Wm. Sproul, between Logan and Kim streets, on Wylie. The prisoners were singing and Weimar told them to keep quiet. Sproul said to Bailey "you're a son of a b—h. Bailey then took Sproul into custody and Weimar arrested Hillon. They got as far as Congress street, when the deceased 1st got of Hillon, and to Sproul, Bailey's ire on the same with him, but the officer refused. At the corner of Chatham and Wylie streets the shot was fired and Weimar fell into Bailey's arms. The wounded man was taken into Lafferty's drug store and Bailey releasing his prisoners went for a physician, and upon his arrival, Bailey started in pursuit of the parties. He saw a revolver in Hillon's hand when the shot was fired.

DR. FOSTER'S OPINION.

Dr. W. S. Foster testified that about midnight he was called to attend the deceased in Lafferty's drug store. He saw that Weimar was in a dying condition, and told him if he had anything to say he had better say it as he had but a short time to live. Weimer said nothing, but in response to a question said he did not know who shot him, requesting also to be taken home. He was placed on a cot, but died before reaching his residence. Dr. Foster, assisted by Dr. Gilmore, made a *post mortem* examination and found that the ball had entered his left side, about five inches below the nipple, and between the seventh and eighth ribs, and passed directly across and backwards and lodged against the spine, wounding several of the arteries. In the left thoracic cavity there was about a gallon and a half of blood. The ball in the corner of Chatham and Wylie street's the officer dropped the same instrument again, and Hillon, thinking an assault was meditated on him, drew a revolver and fired, afterward making his escape. The weapon he says, does not belong to him, but is the property of Ferguson, his employer. This statement, however, Ferguson denies, as he testified before the Coroner's Jury, that he was unable to identify the weapon, but thought it looked like the one carried by Hillon. The murderer is about twenty-three years of age, and came to this city about three years ago from Shippensburg. Detective Joe. Cuppies has made an information against the murder, and he has been committed to jail for trial.

WEIMAR'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the murdered policeman will take place this afternoon between two and three o'clock. The entire police force under Colonel Johnson will attend. Weimar it is said was a very quiet man, and a good and reliable officer. He enter the police force during the administration of Mayor Lowry and has been connected with it ever since, which is the best evidence of his efficiency that could be produced.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

6¼ cents—Fast Colored Prints, (new styles.)
8 cents—Some of the best quality and handsomest styles prints in the market.
12½ cents—A very handsome assortment of French and English Chintzes, some of them reduced from 31 cents.
12½ cents—A very handsome line of Plain and Striped Linen Sattings.
12½ cents—Plain and Striped Grenadines and Hermanis, some good bargains in these.
12½ cents—A very large variety of Dress Goods, many of these reduced 25 and 30 cents.
15 cents—A large assortment of plain and striped dress goods, all at about half price.
25 cents—Some very choice styles and qualities of dress goods, worth 50 to 62½ cents.

We are determined to close out our immense stock of summer goods during the present month, and in order to do so have made prices on them that cannot fail to be satisfactory to purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.

MAF

Excelsior Black Silks.

Hugus & Hacke respectfully announce that they have now completed special arrangements for the fall season with the manufacturers of this celebrated silk, and from this date will offer the various qualities at from 25 to 50c per yard less than the former scale of prices.

We have the utmost confidence in recommending the *Excelsior Silks* as being the best finished and most durable silks in the market, our customers having testified to its wearing qualities in the most satisfactory manner.

We have now ready for inspection a full assortment in all qualities.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Housekeepers and Laundresses

Will be pleased to know that Duryeas' famous "Satin Gloss Starch" is now being introduced in Pittsburgh. The reputation of this article needs no comment. Its popularity in the East past fifteen years, is now extending over the great West. The best judges declare it to be the *"perfection of quality."* wrx

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Rotterdam at New York; steamer Spain, at Liverpool.

Turtle Soup To-Day
at Adam Weigand's, No. 186 Smithfield street.

THE PUMPING HOUSE FOUNDATIONS.

Quality of Stone Used in their Construction—Evidence Adduced by Mr Howard on that Point Last Night—What His Witnesses Say—The Work to be Measured on Friday.

Last night's session of the Howard-Lowry investigating Committee was not very rich in interesting or amusing developments, nor was there a remarkable flow of wit or exhibition of sparkling repartee. The interrogatories were solid in nearly every respect, being confined almost exclusively to the quality of stone used in the Pumping House foundations.

Mr. Howard read the following extracts from pages eight and nine of the printed specifications, and stated that it was his intention to call witnesses to prove that Mr. Lowry had not filled their requirements.

"The face stone throughout the work shall be well and carefully cut, the beds fitting the square throughout and the joints at least twelve inches back from the face. The work shall be laid in courses of from fifteen to twenty inches."

"The backing shall be of the same thickness as the face stone, and shall *all* be bedded and jointed with hammer and pick, and shall be laid in the same manner as the face, without spawling or propping."

WHAT MR. MCCONNELL SEES.

The first witnesses called by Mr. Howard was Thomas McConnell, who, after being sworn, testified as follows:

I am a stone quarryman. I see almost daily the cars of stone delivered by Mr. Lowry for the foundations of the pumping house. Some of the stone shipped past where I am working were well quarried, in my estimation, and the others I don't think were quarried at all, the principal part of them. Spoke of dimension stone first. The stone spoken of as backing I do not think fill the requirements of the specifications. Of the stone spoken of as not quarried I mean they were loose, having been taken off the ground. I expect they were as good as cellar wall stone, and probably some were better. I don't think the backing stone have any uniform length or width; they were not taken out for any dimension. They are a little larger than stone I take out for cellar walls, and as good I think. In the month of June and July about one-third dimension stone were shipped. It might vary a little. The rest were common stone.

To the Committee.—The stone pass where I am at work in Mr. Howard's quarry. A particular kind is required for dimension stone. Those unquarried stone that were brought down were not fit to go in first class work. They were

NOT ANY BETTER THAN CELLAR STONE,

and only a little larger. I would not use the principal part of them for cellar walls without some one else. They could not be used for dimension stone, because they were ill shaped. Some were large enough for dimension stone and others were not. For very small dimension stone some would do. Small dimension stone would not do for heavy work, nor make as good a job as large dimension stone. That is to put them all in separate. I could not say how many would do for fifteen and twenty inch backing. The one-third of dimension stone shipped in June and July was good; the rest of it was poor, being the kind I spoke of. I don't know whether the ill-shaped stone were dressed after they reached the pumping house or not.

To Mr. Lowry.—I have been working for Mr. Howard since May 5th. I am a foreman. We have been paying $2.50 for good quarrymen; laborers about $1.50. I am not a practical stone cutter or setter. I claim to be a judge of stone. I did not say the stone shipped was inferior. It may have been good for some purposes. For some purposes there is better stone. I don't suppose it would be used for a building like City Hall, because it is of too coarse quality. I don't suppose its coarseness disqualifies it for the foundations.

WHICH DID THEY DO?

Mr. Lowry—Did your men not strike a short time ago?

Witness—They did not strike for higher wages, but they did not go to work.

Mr. Lowry—Did not Mr. Howard send word to the men to go to work or go to h—l.

This question, however, the Committee ruled out as irrelevant.

Mr. Lowry—How much do you get a day?

Witness—Four dollars sir.

Mr. Lowry—I claim that I have a better man for the same price.

Mr. McConnell's face lit up with an incredulous smile, Mr. Howard's features bore a "not-good-you-have-got-a-look," and the Committee said that was only Mr. Lowry's opinion.

MR. DOUGLASS' OPINION.

Robert Douglass, sworn.—I live at Waring station on the A. V. R. R. I occasionally see the trains that Mr. Lowry ships stone on to the foundations. Some large dimension stone were very good. I do not know that I see the trains often enough to tell the proportion of stone that is good or bad. As near as I can tell about one-third is good to two-thirds that are not as good. Those that were not so good were backing and rubble stone. I read the specifications as to backing and rubble stone. I could not say what proportion of these rough stone would fill the specifications. Some would and the others would not. The rough stone were got out in every shape. I have seen better cellar wall stone than some of them. The balance were better than cellar wall stone, as regards size. There are four cross walls under what is called the floor of the foundation. They are about thirty feet long, the two upper walls. The others I know nothing about. They are fourteen feet wide. The upper wall is four inches high and the second one sixty inches. I know their precise dimension because I measured them. The upper half of the first wall is only fifty-two inches high. Don't know anything about the size of the other two walls. I don't know the length of the floor in the foundations but do of the building that rests on it. That is two hundred and twenty feet six inches long. I don't know whether the floor is any longer. Don't know how wide the floor is. It should be about sixty-seven feet wide. The floor is made of two courses, each one two and six inches thick. I can not say whether those four cross walls have been built since Jan. 1, 1874, nor how much of the floor either.

To the Committee—I have practical knowledge of what good dimension and rubble stone is. I saw the cars on the Wylie street track passing them at a distance of from five to twenty feet. Some of the stone, a greater portion of them

WOULD NOT MAKE GOOD RUBBLE WORK

in the foundations. I could not say what the two-thirds of light stone were used for. They were too small for backing and would have to be used for rubble I suppose. Some were not fit for rubble work, because they were too small and of bad shape. Rubble stone would require to have some kind of a bed. They ought to be dressed with a hammer. I do not say they would make first class rubble masonry. I do not know whether they would be dressed after reaching the pumping house. Rubble stone is generally prepared as it is put on the work. What I saw on the cars did not look as though it had any preparation at all. They could not be put in the work without propping or spawling and fitting in that way I would not call it any job at all. A good job could not be made out of that kind of stone.

THE WITNESS' INTEREST.

I do not know that I have any interest in this investigation.

Mr. Seibert—Either directly or indirectly?

Witness—I can't answer that question. I am not employed as foreman by Mr. Howard is concerned. I am a son of Mr. Douglass, the contractor. My interest only goes as far as my father's. I am not his partner. I was sent by my father to measure the cross-walls. I do not know whether there is any difference between my measurement and that of Mr. Lowry.

To Mr. Howard—I don't know anything about Mr. Lowry keeping parties from helping my father finish the contract.

To Mr. Lowry.—We did pay $2 25 for laboring men at work in the water in the foundations, but did not make out a bill against the city for $2 50. We only paid $2 25 to men working in the water. Did not make out a bill against the city and add 50c per each man.

QUESTION OF INFLUENCE.

Question by Mr. Lowry—When your men had struck for want of wages and on account of cross words from you, did I not interpose my influence and get them to go to work?

A.—Not that I remember. You have been very personal with me, Mr. Lowry, many times, but I don't think you have any right to be so here. I am not here to be bullyragged. I will assert my position more explicitly and say that nothing of that kind ever occurred, to my knowledge.

Q.—Did I not, in order to help your father, go up to White Rock, measure the stone and give him an estimate on them?

Mr. Lowry, however, waived this last interrogatory, claiming that he could prove assistance rendered by him by documents and not witnesses.

Mr. Howard.—I did not examine to-day, how far the masonry was below the railroad. I was there on Sunday, and would say that at that time it was on an average about eleven feet below the railroad, taking the whole work together.

MEASUREMENT OF THE WORK.

Mr. Seibert offered the following for the purpose of having measured the work that has been done on the foundations. It was adopted:

Whereas, The City Committee have been stopped for want of information relative to the water works foundations, therefore,

Resolved, That the City Engineer be requested to furnish this committee with a sufficient number of men from his corps to measure the foundations of the new water works when required by the chairman of this committee.

Chairman Negley appointed Friday morning next as the time for the committee to visit the foundations in company with the City Engineer to measure the work, and next Monday evening as the time for renewing the investigation. Adjourned.

Pittsburghers Known by Their Dress.

It is said, that at the sea-side resorts and other watering places, a Pittsburgher may be known by his dress. That they are invariably dressed with neatness and good taste. And, we venture to say that a majority of these suits were manufactured by Messrs. Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street. This house has gained an enviable reputation for getting up suits in the most fashionable styles. Long experience in the business united with good taste and judgment have made them a success in the selection of such patterns as are sure to be the most fashionable. Their store now contains an elegant assortment of piece goods, the richest and rarest products of European and American looms. Every department of their establishment is presided over by workmen of extra skill and experience in their art. In patronizing 225 Liberty street you are certain to receive complete satisfaction in every particular.

Protect Your Buildings

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense by using Cline's Patent Slate Roofing Paint. A roof may be covered with very cheap shingles and by application of this Slate may be made to last from twenty to twenty-five years. Old roofs can be protected and coated, looking better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the Slate for *one-third the cost of re-shingling.* The Slate Paint is *extremely cheap*—two gallons will cover one hundred feet of shingle roof. Price ready for use 80 cents a gallon. For sale by JOHN T. GRAY, Agent, No. 54 Ninth street. sws

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works,
corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street.
tf ALEXANDER CASKEY.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilof Passing Events.

····Business is still very

····Tourists are returning daily from their summer trips.

····Allegheny Councilsold a regular meeting to-morrow evenir

····The illegitimate," it, will rule at the Opera House next sea

····A mad dog was s the Allegheny drove yards on Monday ev

····The Allegheny Mirand up the New York *Herald's* editorials, ass them off as original.

····The little child, Sor that fell from a window in Virgin alley, heny, it is now thought, will recover.

····Station A, East Libvill be abolished September 1st, and two letter carriers added to that district.

····Officer Jacob Lano was assaulted yesterday morning while y, was reported improving at last account

····The Thirteenth Republican club commences with thirty-nmbers and every prospect of success and 100.

····Over $20,000 of the relief fund was checked out up to last ig, leaving a balance of some $34 500 in rasury.

····Hotel proprietors lest political conventions, as they no; onrouize the house, but the bar does a land business.

····Willie McGoffin, son of Rev. Dr. Howard, fell from the ro a coal shed on Monday afternoon and fred his arm.

····Superintendent Mciess, of Allegheny, is still engaged repairin alarm boxes injured by the lightning, ig the storm last week.

····The city authorities erday ordered the remains of the murdered eman to be buried at the expense of the city as was shot when on duty.

····The Sabbath-schonnected with the Eighth street Reformed-sbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Milligan's, will their annual picnic at Ross' Grove to-day

····The Monongahela ise was the headquarters last night for thegates to the Democratic State Conventionhich assembles in Library Hall this forenoo

····Yesterday morningroiman Jacob Lang of the South Side, wasaulted by unknown parties, from whose hanhe received rather rough treatment. He s quite severely injured.

····Deputy Sheriff Cluwould be pleased to have all information in rence to changes in election districts sent him at once, that he may secure accuracy in forthcoming election proclamation.

····The whole of to di proceedings at Castle Shannon camp meetinil be devoted to the temperance cause, and si of the prominent female lecturers will be te, also other prominent lecturers.

····Bull" White hadhearing yesterday on the charge of felonious ault and battery on James McAuliffe, prefers by officer Mike Harrison, and in default of $000 bail, he was committed to jail for trial.

····It is noted thathe Dems show a decided tendency to makhe Monongahela the headquarters instead of the St. Charles. And is there anything strange the animal following out its ribulous propensity for old Monongahela?

····Frank M. Skiles this next friend James Skiles, was fined $25he in the District Court yesterday, for slander. It is alleged that the defendant accused young Skiles of stealing seven pounds of butter from hiscellar, which is claimed to be false. A *capias* was issued.

····Yesterday morning Coroner McCallin held an inquest upon the remins of an infant child, six days old, whose mothe is Henrietta Hay, a colored woman, residingt the corner of Crawford and Webster street. A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

····The new comet, according to calculations, passed its perihelion yesterday. It will be visible with a telescope in the evening of the first week in September, and in the morning during the whole of September. It is not likely to become brilliant enough tobs seen with the naked eye.

····Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock a man whose name is unknown attempted to cross a bridge near Sharon, on the Pittsburgh and Erie railroad, in front of a train, when he was caught by the cow-catcher and thrown into the creek, sustaining severe injuries about the head.

····In our for sale column to-day is advertised a frame house of 15 rooms and a large lot 26 by 138 on Sandusky street, Allegheny, being one of the best located properties in the market, and is offered for the low price of $3,000. D. Swoger, 64 Federal street, is the agent.

····Yesterday afternoon a young man named Elgar, while working about some machinery in Reyner's candy manufactory, had one of his hands badly injured by having it caught in the machinery. Dr. B. B Smith, of Allegheny, amputated part of one of the fingers, and dressed the hand.

····A "shadow-dance" came off at the Cresson Mountain House, on Saturday night last. The persons participating in the performance were in sheets, with pillow cases placed over their heads in a manner something similar to the cowl of a monk. It was an affair of much enjoyment to the spectators, as well as to those taking part in it.

····Yesterday morning as a couple of ladies were walking on Fourth street, between Liberty and Penn avenues, they were approached, struck one of the ladies with his hand, snatched a pocket-book out of her possession, and made his escape before the ladies recovered from their astonishment.

····The great through route to East Liberty, with only one change of cars, is now open for travel. Passengers are ticketed through from the Union Depot to Wilkinsburg, and only one change at the Soho hill. Baggage transferred without special charge and the trip made in fifty minutes. Speed, comfort and safety insured.

····The theatrical season is opening in all the c